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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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29 October 1984

USSR REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL

EFFECTS OF PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN TV DEBATES ASSESSED

'Reagan's Unsuccessful Appearance'

LD122241 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Washington, 12 Oct TASS--There is some confusion in the Republican camp: the first round of the election TV debates, which was held a few days ago between President Reagan and Democratic candidate for the presidency Walter Mondale did not bring the results which had been so eagerly expected at the White House. In the course of the debate, which is known to play a very important role in the American political life, since to a major extent it determines the choice of electors, Reagan was obviously inferior to this rival. As was shown, for instance, by the public opinion poll, which was held by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST and the ABC television company, 51 percent of the Americans gave preference to Mondale, whereas only 18 percent declared that Reagan was the winner. Commenting on the debate the press noted that Reagan was constrained, confused, that he lacked words. In the unanimous opinion of news analysts the President was compelled to take to defence.

At the same time, the political damage which was suffered by Reagan as a result of his unsuccessful appearance in the debate, proved to be not so great as the Republicans initially feared. Thus, for instance, according to the public opinion poll, which was held after the debate by the CBS Television Company and the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, Reagan continued to be much ahead of Mondale amid electors for popularity.

Now before the approaching second round of the debate the Republicans, as is shown by the NBC Television Company, started discussing the question of who is responsible for Reagan's unsuccessful appearance. At a press-conference in Washington Senator Paul Laxalt, who is chairman of the committee for Reagan's reelection, criticized employees of the White House who coached the head of the administration. That was the first public skirmish for the debate and those who direct Reagan's election campaign, the NBC notes.

Reagan's close friends and supporters, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, accused White House employees of having exhausted the President too much by coaching and asserted that an enfeebled Reagan appeared in the course of the

debate against Mondale, who had a good rest. The President himself was in a hurry to reconcile the conflicting sides in his camp and declared that he alone was guilty of everything.

Meanwhile, it is absolutely obvious that Reagan's unsuccessful appearance is attributed in the first place to his vulnerability in many key questions of home and foreign policy.

This time the Republican candidate had no possibility to foresee beforehand the direction and the course of the polemics and that, too, attributed to his not very much successful appearance at the current election TV debate while he was a great success four years ago when his rival was Jimmy Carter, a number of observers believe.

As is known, as a result of the political "Reagangate" scandal which still continues unabated it was found out that people from Reagan's entourage in the course of the election campaign of 1980 stole from the White House materials by which the then President Carter was preparing for a television debate with Reagan, and used those materials in coaching the latter. Then Reagan was invariably on top, successfully parrying all objections and arguments of the rival. And even such a serious accusation on the part of Carter that Reagan intended to considerably reduce expenditures for the "Medicare" public health program was easily brushed off by the Republican candidate with a joke, as if prepared beforehand, which, as specialists later noted, exerted greater influence on the electors than Reagan's lengthy explanations, if made. It is to be noted that in the course of the current debate Reagan tried again to go away from serious discussion by the same phrase, but, when Mondale reminded to him that Carter's predictions came true, the President's joke boomeranged this time against himself.

Ferraro-Bush Debate

LD131101 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Oct 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin; report over video]

[Text] The latest round of the preelection television show has taken place in Philadelphia. [Video shows clip of the two candidates shaking hands and taking up respective positions for the debate; camera close-up on Bush as he speaks and then on Ferraro as she speaks] This time participants in the discussion, transmitted on the main channels of American television, were the candidates for the post of the country's vice president, the Republican Bush and Ferraro, the representative of the Democratic Party.

One of the main aims of these television debates is to overcome the apathy of American voters--who as yet are not showing particular interest in the forthcoming elections--to draw their interest. As the American press is noting today, George Bush tried to take revenge for the unsuccessful, according to general opinion, speech by his chief, President Reagan, in a television discussion with Walter Mondale. Bush conducted the discussion in a sharp aggressive manner, in all manner of ways exalting the alleged

achievements attained by the Republican administration in 4 years of office. Geraldine Ferraro counterposed the self-advertisement of the vice president with a number of serious facts convincingly exposing the falsity of Bush's demagoguery. She stated that Reagan has become the first President of the United States in the last 40 years who has not only not held even one meeting with the leader of the Soviet Union, but also has not concluded even one agreement in the area of limiting armaments, and has come out against those agreements which were concluded under other administrations. Together with this many important problems were passed over in silence by these and other participants in the discussion. For example there was no discussion of such most important questions as the unprecedented growth in U.S. military expenditure and the development of the newest weapon systems of mass destruction.

No 'Realistic Alternative'

LD132345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 13 Oct 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Text] The election campaign in the United States is nearing completion. The elections are scheduled for 6 November. In the past week two rounds of political debates were held in Louisville and Philadelphia between representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties which are contending for power in the country. Our correspondent Yevgeniy Petko talks about the debates and the internal political situation in the United States 3 weeks before the elections:

[Petko] A fair number of awkward questions were touched on in Louisville. Are the Americans now better off because of the continuing arms race or because of the fact that the next generation is inheriting a national debt of more than 1 trillion? What does the Washington leadership intend to do as regards this? Questions like this were addressed first and foremost to the present President of the country who is trying to be reelected for a second term, since it is precisely he who is responsible for the last 4 years in the history of the United States. At the debates in Philadelphia the record budget deficit, the foreign trade balance deficit and the increase to 35 million of the army of poor in the United States were brought up, too. Here as well it was noted directly that the question of war and peace and halting the arms race were the main issues of the present election campaign. In these matters Ronald Reagan has been successful in a special way. He has been the only U.S. President in the past few decades who has avoided constructive talks with the Soviet Union and who at the same time has ignored existing agreements achieved by his predecessors.

But despite the interest that the debates have aroused it is obvious that the long-winded preelection speeches are not taken at their face value here since they do not bring a solution of the problems any closer. It is becoming the rule here that at the elections one votes for the lesser evil or one does not vote at all. During occasions like this awkward questions do not get serious answers, and promises can be forgotten as soon as the elections are over. It is obvious that the candidates from both bourgeois

parties cannot offer the voters a realistic alternative to the country's present policies or dispel the doubts of voters about tomorrow. The ABC television company noted in this connection that during the debates those taking part in them showed that they can discuss problems but cannot solve them.

Reagan Still in Lead

LD141850 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Excerpts] Now let's dwell on the preelection campaign in the United States. Two circumstances provide a new feature now and additional interest in this far from new subject: First, there is only just over 3 weeks to the elections on 6 November. Second, the chief pretenders have now engaged in hand-to-hand combat; I am referring to the first TV debate between Reagan and Mondale which took place on 7 October in the town of Louisville, Kentucky. [Video shows Reagan, Mondale debating]

On 11 October, their side-kicks met--the Republican vice-presidential candidate and current Vice-President, Bush, and the Democratic candidate, or if you like Vice-Presidential candidate, Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro. On 21 October Reagan and Mondale will have their second and last round of their TV fight. It will be devoted to foreign policy problems.

The debates raised some hopes among Mondale's supporters. The fact is that in the general opinion he got the upper hand in them and thus slightly improved his position. Before the TV duel Reagan was far ahead of Mondale--by 20 and even 25 percent. This lead over his rival at such a late stage of the fight in the opinion of experts made Reagan's reelection inevitable. The President was and continues to be in the lead in practically all states, including such major ones as California, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and certain others which provide the lion's share of electors. Mondale has to console himself with an advantage only in the capital city of Washington, where almost three-quarters of the population is comprised of Negroes. Having tasted the delights of Reaganism, they are ready to cast their votes for the President's rival. But you will agree that this is poor consolation--to lose the whole country, but win the capital yet not the White House.

Thus the impression has been created that Reagan will nevertheless win. Among the electors, even those who prefer Mondale, despondency and apathy have increased. Mondale's task in the debate was to rouse the Americans and save them from this fatalism, and, as THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, force the electors to forget the personal popularity of the President and turn their attention to those problems on which, as polls show, they would rather support Mondale. In other words, to transfer the accent from personalities attractive to the Americans to problems which are of concern to Americans. As for Reagan's task, his strategists saw it as being not to lose his personal popularity, not to make any serious mistakes during the debates. More than ever they were afraid that before the eyes of tens of millions of

Americans the long-held suspicions would be confirmed that the President has a poor understanding of problems, is not well-informed on important matters and does not take much trouble in his daily work. It was reported that Reagan set affairs of state aside and devoted no less than 10 hours to the rehearsals. During these the part of Mondale was played by one of his comrades-in-arms, Stockman, the same one who in 1980 dragged Reagan into successful debates with the then President Jimmy Carter.

Reagan, with his Hollywood past, behaves excellently in front of the cameras, but avoids unprepared, unexpected situations, fearing to make a fool of himself. But this time even careful preparation did not help, although the first meeting was devoted to domestic, primarily economic problems; and the economy and economic revival is Reagan's main trump card. At the debates the President repeated the leading question with which 4 years ago he pinned Carter down: Are Americans better off than 4 years ago? It was implied, of course, that under Carter they had been worse, and under Reagan they had got better. True, the President also acknowledged that the poor sections of the population were not better off, but he hastened to add: I think that the majority of people in our country will say yes, they are better off than 4 years ago.

Mondale presented another, more differentiated reply to the President's rhetorical question. He said: If you are rich you have become better off; if you have a middle income, you are about where you started; but if you have a modest income you are worse off. That is what economists reply. And Mondale went on to stress that essentially another question has to be answered: Will you be better off, will our children be better off, are we building the future which our country needs, have we become better off with the present arms race, will we be better off if we start an escalation of star wars? If we ask these questions, the Democratic candidate said, we will find that we need a new leadership.

I should like once more to stress that the TV debates have not changed the fact of the lead of the current President in the election race, but they have slightly shortened the distance between the rivals. As a CBS television commentator said, the President's entourage is awaiting with alarm the next debates, since in the field of foreign policy the President will find it significantly more difficult to find positive points.

CSO: 1807/43

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET-NORTH YEMENI COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

PM151053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Joint Communique on the Visit by 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, in the USSR"]

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, was on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union 9-11 October at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

Talks were held between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in which the following participated: on the Soviet side--N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; on the North Yemen side--Vice President 'Abd al-Karim 'Abdallah al-'Arashi, chairman of the Constituent People's Assembly and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress; 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, chairman of the Supreme Council for the Reconstruction of the Areas Stricken by the Earthquake, member of the Consultative Council, and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress; and Hasan Muhammad Makki, adviser to the president, member of the Consultative Council, and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress.

The talks were attended by: on the Soviet side, G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; A.M. Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.I. Filev, USSR ambassador to the YAR; and V.P. Polyakov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; on the Yemeni side--'Abdallah Ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress; Ahmad Muhammad al-Asbahi, foreign minister and secretary of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress; Minister of Finance Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih; Isma'il Ahmad al-Wazir, minister of civil service and administrative reform; 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bahr, minister of state, chairman of the

Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation, and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress; 'Ali Muhammad (al-Amsi), chief of the President's Office; and 'Abd al-'Uthman Muhammad, YAR ambassador to the USSR.

An extensive exchange of opinions on questions of the further development of relations between the USSR and the YAR took place during the conversations, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The Near East situation and a number of other topical international problems were also discussed.

The sides reaffirmed their adherence to the goals and principles enshrined in the 1928 and 1964 treaties, which laid the foundations of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the YAR. Desirous of implementing and affirming the spirit of the two previous treaties, the sides decided, as a major achievement, to conclude a new treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR. The treaty was signed by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary-general of the General People's Congress. The sides noted the great importance of this document for the expansion and deepening of Soviet-North Yemeni cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres.

The sides consider that the personal meetings between USSR and YAR leaders play an important role in the cause of strengthening friendship and developing fruitful cooperation between the two states. They spoke in favor of continuing the practice, which has proved justified, of exchanging opinions and holding consultations at different levels on problems of mutual interest.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the state of the relations of strong traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation between themselves and confirmed the mutual desire for their further development and deepening.

The YAR president expressed thanks to the Soviet Union's Government and people for their effective assistance and support for the efforts made by the YAR Government and aimed at the country's economic development and strengthening its capability to defend its security and national independence.

While reviewing the Near East situation, the sides expressed profound concern with the growing tension in that region as a result of the aggressive policy followed by Israel and the forces backing it, and sharply condemned the unceasing attempts to force the Arab peoples by military pressure and threats to accept capitulationist conditions for a Near East settlement and take the path of separate deals.

In this connection the sides declared their condemnation of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and the measures taken recently for strengthening it which free the hands of the Israeli aggressor still further and fan his expansionist aspirations.

The sides also condemned the continuing Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the unceasing aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The sides condemned Israel's aggressive policy aimed at establishing and expanding settlements on the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and changing the geographic, ethnic and cultural character of the occupied territories, and especially its attempts to change the status of Jerusalem. They perceive these actions as illegal and contrary to international norms and to the UN Charter and Resolutions.

The sides confirmed that an all-encompassing and just settlement can be achieved only by way of collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, the sole legitimate spokesman of the Arab people of Palestine. Such a settlement must provide for the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the implementation of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination and establishment of their own independent state. In this connection the sides called for the soonest possible convening of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, the holding of which is envisaged in the new Soviet initiative.

Since the YAR fully supported the Soviet Union's recent proposals for the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East, the sides noted with satisfaction the actual coincidence of the Soviet Union's approach toward a Near East settlement and the principles for such a settlement approved by the Pan-Arab conference in Fez.

Having reviewed the situation in and around Lebanon, the participants in the talks resolutely condemned the continuing Israeli occupation of a considerable part of that country's territory and Israel's unceasing interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. They advocate the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The Yemeni side values the Soviet Union's principled policy regarding the Palestinian problem, which is the core of a Near East settlement, and its support for the Arabs' struggle against the encroachments by Israel and those backing it.

While discussing the situation in the Persian Gulf, the sides expressed profound concern at the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. In this connection, they advocate the soonest possible cessation of this war and the solution of all disputed issues by political means and by way of talks. The sides also oppose interference by foreign forces in the internal affairs of countries in that region under any pretext whatsoever, including the pretext of ensuring the freedom of navigation.

Having discussed the situation in the Red Sea region, the Soviet Union and the YAR expressed concern with the attempts to create a new hotbed of tension in the region. They reaffirmed the need to ensure security in the Red Sea region, full respect for the rights and interests of littoral states, and noninterference in their internal affairs. The sides advocate the preservation of that region as a zone of peace.

The sides support the nonaligned states' proposal concerning the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They spoke in favor of convening an international conference under UN auspices no later than in the first half of 1985.

The USSR and the YAR expressed profound concern at the sharp exacerbation of the international situation and emphasized that, under these conditions, special significance attaches to the effective cooperation of all peace-loving forces advocating the strengthening of international security, the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust and constructive cooperation, and the safeguarding of the peoples' rights to independence and social progress.

The sides advocate mankind's deliverance from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe, the soonest possible cessation of the arms race, the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the general and complete ban on their testing, the freezing of nuclear arms with their subsequent reduction all the way to their complete liquidation, the banning of chemical weapons, the prevention of the militarization of outer space, and the safeguarding of peace and international security.

The USSR and the YAR advocate the establishment of a new international economic order, the ensuring of developing countries' sovereignty over their own natural resources, the liquidation of all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, and the elimination of artificial barriers and discrimination in world trade.

The Soviet Union and the YAR expressed serious concern at the situation in Southern Africa and resolutely condemned the policy of South Africa's racist regime and its cooperation with the racist regime in Israel. They declared their total solidarity with the South African people in their struggle to liquidate apartheid and called upon all states to adhere strictly to the relevant UN resolutions concerning sanctions against South Africa.

The sides condemned the continuing occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime and affirmed their full support for the South West African People's Organization as the sole, true spokesman of the Namibian people.

The sides noted with satisfaction the Nonaligned Movement's growing role as a major factor operating in favor of the easing of international tension, strengthening national independence, peace, and security all over the world, ending the arms race, democratizing international relations, and developing equal cooperation between states. The Soviet side noted the positive contribution being made by the YAR within this movement.

The USSR and the YAR declared their invariable support for the United Nations Organization and expressed readiness to cooperate in enhancing its authority and effectiveness as a collective instrument for maintaining international peace and security and developing peaceful cooperation on the basis of strict adherence to the UN Charter.

During the visit, in addition to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic, the following Soviet-North Yemen documents were signed: a consular convention, a trade agreement, an agreement on further development of economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on the institution of an intergovernmental standing commission for economic and technical cooperation, as well as trade, between the USSR and YAR.

Both sides consider that the visit by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in the Soviet Union was a new and important step in the cause of strengthening and further developing the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR.

Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, expressed profound thanks to the Soviet Union's leaders and people for the warm reception accorded to him and to those accompanying him during their stay in the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the YAR people and government, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, conveyed to K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an invitation to pay an official visit to the YAR. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The time of the visit will be arranged in the future.

CSO: 1807/45

INTERNATIONAL

IRAN REPORTEDLY SUPPORTING, TRAINING AFGHAN INSURGENTS

Press Conference Held

SL101104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] A press conference in Kabul dealt with new facts concerning the imperialist interference in the affairs of the Afghan Republic. Our correspondent in democratic Afghanistan, Boris Savodyan, reports:

[Begin Savodyan recording] A news conference was held in Kabul during which new facts concerning the subversive activity of the CIA against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were revealed. Three men sent into Afghan territory and detained by the DRA security organs were presented to local and foreign journalists. One of them, a Pakistani officer, (Zulfikar Khaydar), told how he trained at a special spy school under the leadership of a U.S. adviser, a CIA agent. Before being sent into Afghanistan, he was tasked to collect information on the effectiveness of the arms the West supplies to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. On his return to Pakistan, (Zulfikar Khaydar) reported to his U.S. adviser that these arms were largely being used by the basmachis in internecine skirmishes. The Pakistani mercenary explained that during his last mission into Afghanistan he was to collect information on Soviet troop deployment, the quantity of military hardware, the basic reasons for the defeat of the counterrevolutionaries, the degree of audibility of BBC and Pakistani radio transmissions and local reaction to them. He was to convey all this information to the workers of the Pakistani branch of the U.S. CIA.

An Iranian citizen, by the name of (Sharif) spoke at the news conference about Iran's involvement in the hostile activity against Afghanistan. He demonstrated that before being sent into the west Afghan Province of Nimruz, leaders in the military camp at the Iranian town of Zabol instructed him on training Afghan counterrevolutionaries. (Sharif) was to establish links with the bandits, and with their assistance organize provocations among the local population; collect information on the armaments and deployment of Afghan subdivisions, and Afghan military potential. He was also to prepare false information to the effect that the Afghan Army subdivisions were supposedly attacking Iranian settlements. Such frauds, in the words of the agent, were needed by Tehran as an excuse for slander and provocation against the neighboring state and for continuing the overt and secret war against Afghanistan.

At the Kabul news conference, a BAKHTAR Agency statement was read. It stresses that the undeclared war against Afghanistan unleashed by the reactionaries of the region with the support of the U.S. Administration continues. The statement contains a resolute condemnation of the imperialist policy aimed at the destabilization of the situation in Afghanistan. It expresses the conviction that despite the intrigues of imperialism, above all by the United States of America, and reactionaries in the region, the people of Afghanistan will torpedo all attempts by the counterrevolution to turn history back.

Uzbek-Language Report

GF100606 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Unattributed talk: "Report From Kabul"]

[Text] Dear listeners, a press conference has been held in Kabul for local and foreign journalists. New evidence was put forward at the press conference proving interference in the internal affairs of the DRA by the intelligence networks of the United States, Pakistan, and Iran. Three spies captured by the Afghan security forces sometime ago were introduced to the journalists.

One of them, Haidar, a captain in the [word indistinct] in Pakistan, was captured at the scene of the crime. After graduating from a special college in Peshawar, he was sent to DRA's Konarha Province in July 1984 for subversive activities and espionage work.

Sharif, on the other hand, who is an Iranian spy, headed a group assigned to operate in the central regions of Nimruz Province and organize provocative moves in the DRA's southwestern sector.

As for Ozel, a poor guy from Turkey who was also introduced to the journalists, he excelled in special training. He was sent into the DRA by the CIA. He was assigned to contact an American spy in an established place in Afghanistan and supply him with information regarding the DRA's northern provinces.

Speaking at the press conference, (Kalian), deputy director of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY said that the Afghan security forces to date have succeeded in rendering ineffective tens of spies from the United States, Pakistan, France, Iran, Great Britain, and other countries. He added that the Afghan people are strongly condemning the subversive activities of U.S. imperialism, the Pakistani military regime, and the Iranian officials. They are also condemning their interference in independent Afghanistan's internal affairs.

CSO: 1807/37

INTERNATIONAL

ROLE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PSYCHOLOGY IN MODERN WORLD) DISCUSSED

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 34, 20-26 Aug 84 pp 2-3

[NEDELYA "Round Table" discussion: "Politics and Science" with Doctor of Juridical Sciences Georgiy Khosroyevich Shakhnazarov, president of the Soviet Political Science Association; and Candidate of Psychological Sciences Stanislav Kuz'mich Roshchin, senior scientific associate at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Psychology; moderated by Aleksandr Yevseyev and Vladislav Starchevskiy]

[Text] When people speak about the scientific-technical revolution, they ordinarily have in mind progress in the area of technical and natural sciences. However, this revolution is also making its mark on the social sciences. Perfecting social relations in a developed socialist society; the appearance of new processes; the sharpening of class and ideological-political conflicts in the world--all of these pose new problems for science. And in order to solve them, socio-scientific knowledge must also be improved. This process leads to the development of the "old" sciences and even the appearance of new scientific disciplines. Today's topic is the political sciences, in which research is being conducted on an exceptionally wide range of important problems in the life of modern society.

Moderator: We had decided to begin the discussion with the question: "What has brought about the growing interest of millions of people in political science?" But then we thought that it would probably be better to first explain what political science is. Is it not a new branch of knowledge?

G. Shakhnazarov: On the contrary. It's the oldest. Aristotle himself called one of his works, "Politics." The finest minds of the Renaissance and the Enlightenment spoke out with their political teachings: Machiavelli (Marx considered him the first political writer of modern times), Rousseau, Montesquieu, Locke, and Jefferson; the great utopians and revolutionary democrats, from Moore and Saint-Simon to Chernyshevskiy and Sun Yat-Sen.

In a word, since time immemorial people have been striving to define the political process, and especially the mechanics of power; to discover the regularities to which this exceptionally important sphere of social life is

subject. Numerous valuable observations have been recorded and sound judgments expressed. However, knowledge of politics acquired a consistently scientific character only when it received a firm foundation in the form of a balanced theory of social development. Therefore, one is completely justified in saying that modern political science began with the "Communist Party Manifesto" of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. But the greatest political thinker of the 20th century was V.I. Lenin.

Moderator: But we also use the plural, "political sciences"...

G. Shakhnazarov: Yes, because economics, social relations and even other areas of life's activity are inseparably connected with politics. Therefore, the sciences cannot be "indifferent" to political problematics. Each one has its own point of view on it. Here is a characteristic fact. When the 11th World Congress of the International Association of Political Sciences was held in Moscow in 1979, among the 1,500 scholars from 60 countries who took part there were jurists, philosophers, economists, sociologists, psychologists, historians, geographers, specialists on the theory of international relations, regional geographers and even mathematicians.

But this universality of politics, and the vital interest of the various sciences in it, which provide a basis for calling them political, are not at all hindering its existence as an independent branch of scientific knowledge, specially designated for the study of political phenomena.

Moderator: But what is the subject of political theory itself?

G. Shakhnazarov: V.I. Lenin defined politics as the class struggle for state power, as an apparatus of that power. And the state, as is well known, comprises the basic link in the political system, which includes both the political parties and the social organizations which participate in the affairs of state. Thus, the subject of our science can be defined as: political systems and their interaction in the international arena. This is stating it briefly.

But in general the purview of our political science includes the most significant questions of the development of Soviet society: perfecting socialist democracy; the further rise of popular initiative and strengthening of labor discipline; optimization of the control of socio-economic processes; precise definition of the functions and system of interaction of party and state organs, and other links in the political system. And it is precisely thus that the most urgent international problems, which stand at the center of the contemporary political and ideological struggle, are within the circle of its interest.

This incomplete list alone explains why our party attributes such great significance to political theory. This was discussed at the 26th CPSU Congress, and at the June (1983) and the April (1984) Plenums of its Central Committee.

Moderator: Evidently we may now ask the question with which we had planned to begin the conversation...

G. Shakhnazarov: What is the explanation for the increased interest in politics among millions of people? The answer is obvious: its significance has increased radically both for individual nations and for mankind as a whole. This process was greatly accelerated by the wave of world revolutionary transformations brought about by the October Revolution, and subsequently by the crushing defeat of the forces of imperialist reaction--fascism--in the Second World War. The entry of a large group of nations onto the path of socialism, the acquiring of independence by the nations which were formerly colonies or semicolonies, the increased role of the organized workers' movement and its communist vanguard in the social life of the capitalist countries--all of this has brought the broad popular masses to the forefront of history. The people no longer want the fate of nations and the vitally important problems of war and peace to be decided behind their backs. They are striving to penetrate the secrets of the political mechanism, and to influence the development of political decisions on domestic and international questions.

It goes without saying that the increased significance of politics and interest in it is associated not only with social factors. A large role was played here by the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, and especially the creation of modern means of transportation and communication. In the past, continents, countries and even certain regions of large states lived in isolation, and news of events beyond their boundaries reached them at a snail's pace. But now the planet's political space has been greatly compressed. Because of the expanded network of economic and cultural ties, for the first time in its long history mankind is beginning to look on itself as a whole. The sharp increase in interdependence is causing the countries and nations to pay close attention to everything that is taking place in every corner of the world, even the most remote. Under the conditions of the arms race unleashed by imperialism, the paramount common interest--averting nuclear holocaust--is all the more significant.

In a word, as Lenin foresaw, politics are becoming a vital matter for the broadest popular masses.

Moderator: And this, naturally, leads to an increased role for political science?

G. Shakhnazarov: In any case, if you take the quantitative side of the matter, it is going through a kind of boom phase. In many countries, the science of politics has been given first place among the social sciences.

Moderator: And as for the qualitative side?

G. Shakhnazarov: Here it's a bit more complicated. Inasmuch as it is a question of the branch of knowledge closest to day-to-day political events, the ruling circles of the capitalist countries are trying to "take care of" it by all means, and are trying to place it at their service. A significant number of Western political scientists are conscientiously carrying out their social duty, and are taking part in developing the strategy and tactics of monopolistic capital and supplying bourgeois propaganda with

arguments. One should not expect scientific integrity from such as, let's say, the American political scientists Z. Brzezinski or E. Rostow. These notorious anticommunists are not serving science, but imperialist reaction.

At the very same time there are quite a few scholars among nonmarxist political scientists who are trying to cope with the violent political maelstrom of our epoch, and cooperate in solving the acute problems facing mankind.

Moderator: It is assumed that there is a practical application for any scientific activity. What is the practical result of the development of political science?

G. Shakhnazarov: Well, instantaneous return from scientific research is always a rarity, and political theory is no exception. But if one looks at things more broadly, it is not hard to notice its contribution to the solution of certain problems of social development. In addition to the scientists, other specialists in political theory are participating with us in preparation of drafts of various documents and laws; they conduct concrete research projects (for example, on questions of public opinion, the role of the labor collective as a unit of the political system and so on), and they come forward with recommendations. Of course one cannot yet be satisfied with the scale of this work. Our political science was given very large tasks in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in which the necessity was stressed for making better use of reserves in activization of the masses--reserves inherent in the further improvement of socialist democracy and society's entire political system, and in improving the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies. Our association considers it its duty to support the solution to these and other urgent tasks put forth by the party.

Moderator: And now a question for you, Stanislav Kuz'mich: May one speak of the formation of a direction in science such as political psychology?

S. Roshchin: Psychologists, in studying man, are trying in particular to also explain his perception of political reality, and also how he sees his place in it. Therefore, the "arrival" of psychology in politics was inevitable; it's simply that this science had to accumulate a certain amount of knowledge and experience.

Moderator: The degree of attention which political scientists are paying the psychology of man in general and the leaders of states in particular--does this not signify that today science is already taking a different view of the role of individuals in history?

G. Shakhnazarov: No, the conceptions of marxist theory, or as I understand it, the talk about them, remain stable. They are objective and do not need revision. However, their emphasis does change with time, and at present the scope of the consequences of political decisions has greatly increased. Try to imagine what our planet would look like if, for example, Tamerlane or Hitler had had the atomic bomb at his disposal! Nero decided to make his memory immortal and burned Rome, but what if he had had an atomic "torch"? These are, of course, hypothetical examples, but they show the scope of the responsibilities of the political leaders of our times. Thus, the growing interest in the psychological factor.

S. Roshchin: Political psychology is concentrated on many concrete problems and the question, why this or that political leader behaves thus and not otherwise, is one of the most important. Scholars in the USA, for example, are actively writing "psychobiographies," that is, a kind of psychological portrait of their political figures. One of the latest works, written by B. Glade, is called "Black and White Thinking: Ronald Reagan's Approach to Questions of Foreign Policy." The author specifically makes the conclusion that the President has "tunnel vision," that is, his views on international affairs are narrow and limited. Reagan, in the author's opinion, views international problems, in all their diversity, as merely the result of the actions of two countries--the USSR and the USA. At the same time, in his opinion the Soviet Union is responsible for whatever he does not like, no matter where it takes place. And on the other hand, everything the USA does is praiseworthy and splendid. Reagan even considers the war in Viet Nam as America's noblest cause.

Moderator: And what else are political psychologists trying to understand and explain?

S. Roshchin: As with other political sciences as well, psychologists in the USSR are occupied with one sphere of problems; scholars in the capitalist countries, another; and those in the developing countries, a third. We, for example are doing research on the process of formation of a well-rounded, developed personality, and the problem of the ideological and political education of Soviet man. The important thing for us is the direction of the research--perfecting relationships in a socialist society. In the work of such mass political organs as, let us say, the Councils of the People's Deputies, psychological aspects also have great significance. Take even the simplest situation: after all, even the manner in which a visitor is received at the raysoviet, to a great extent determines his attitude toward this government organ... I've cited only certain examples, but it goes without saying that political psychology is faced with an extremely wide range of questions.

Moderator: Well, and what are your colleagues in the Western countries occupied with?

S. Roshchin: There are psychologists there, and there are quite a few, who are trying to draw the policies of the ruling circles away from the nuclear impasse. But there are also those whose work is directed against a policy of detente, and against the progressive forces which are active in the countries of the West. A recent example is Grenada. Here the psychological provocation was especially vile. Prior to the invasion, reports were broadcast from American ships that "Russians" were allegedly "preparing to land." After this, aircraft without identification markings appeared in the sky. And when the situation was strained to the limits, American soldiers were landed allegedly in the role of "liberators." Incidentally, they first landed a "psychological battalion" consisting of about 2,000 men. Its personnel immediately began processing the populace, and took special pains with the Cuban specialists who had been taken prisoner, trying to persuade them not to return to their homeland. But their methods were not successful: not a single Cuban became a traitor! By the way, I was told this by American psychologists who were disgusted that psychology was used for such ends.

Moderator: And mass political movements--are they of interest to psychologists?

S. Roshchin: Of course. But here once again the tasks are different. For us, Soviet psychologists, for example, it is important to study the psychology of mass socialist competition, of new initiatives, of the people's political activity. But psychologists in the West, as a rule, when studying mass movements, try to find ways to preserve the "status quo" of the capitalist system. They do everything possible to find the proper psychological means to influence the people and to manipulate their consciousness.

Moderator: Manipulation? And could you cite some examples?

S. Roshchin: As many as you like. The fact of the matter is that the development of a person's notions about his environment, the political aspects as well, begins very early. I think you'll be surprised if I tell you that the preconditions (I stress, only the preconditions) of one's future political ideas begin to form in a child at the age of four or five and even at the age of three. You don't have to be a psychologist to recall that small children accept with total faith whatever the adults teach them. And so, imagine: on the TV screen there is an "innocent" animated cartoon for tots. The actors in it are wicked wolves, and nice bunnies and mice. But the wicked wolf--who of course produces fear and dislike in the children when he wins, and joy if he suffers misfortune in his "naughty" doings--is depicted with a red flag or a red star on his chest. This is just what is often done in American television programs for children. To make a long story short, political symbols the significance of which is completely unknown and unintelligible to the children, are connected with everything that they do understand, which bring out negative emotions in them. Later, when they have grown and can grasp the meaning of these symbols, they have already formed a negative attitude toward them. This is an example of manipulative influence on the consciousness of people while skirting their consciousness, as paradoxical as that seems.

Moderator: And what of it? Is such influence really effective?

S. Roshchin: Judge for yourself. In the USA psychologists conducted research among children four to six years old. They showed them 20 little flags, which depicted the flags of various countries, including the USA and the USSR, and they asked them which of them they liked best of all and which they liked least of all. It turned out that they liked the USSR flag least of all. You ask, why? After all, it is clear that the children do not yet have any understanding, neither of the USSR nor of flags as symbols. The result was rather unexpected even for the American psychologists themselves, and for an explanation they came to the same conclusion that I was telling you about.

Moderator: All right. Kids are kids. But adults aren't so naive, are they?

S. Roshchin: In the final analysis, one's life experience and knowledge play the decisive role. However, at the same time it is important to bear in mind how and what sort of knowledge a person is given, and how they

"help" to interpret his life experience. Here's another example: Elementary school children were asked why trees are planted along the roads in the USSR. What do you think they answered? "So that nothing could be seen behind the trees," and "In order to make work for prisoners." To the very same question, but with respect to the USA, they answered: "They plant trees so that they will provide shade." This data was provided by the prominent American psychologist Yu. Bronfenbrenner.

And now suppose that the children grow older, they mature and they begin to be "enlightened" on the question of civil rights and liberties in the USSR. By this time they have already been prepared to accept uncritically any sort of nonobjective information about the USSR. By these same methods they have cultivated the myth of the "Soviet threat": First they create fear and mistrust of the USSR, and then they justify the arms race.

Moderator: And at the very same time, as you say, a certain proportion of American psychologists are trying to find a way out of the complex international problems, including military problems, and to assist their government officials in this.

S. Roshchin: The American Psychological Association as early as 1982 sent Reagan an appeal in which they demanded starting negotiations with the Soviet Union. But it is not known whether the President answered the scholars at all. Incidentally, there are also those Western psychologists who assert that aggressiveness and a tendency toward war is in the very nature of mankind, and therefore it is futile to resist it. Worst of all, sometimes political figures are also given "scientific" advice of an extremely dangerous nature, such as the theory of "the rational man" of The American Shelling. He reasons thus: People are essentially rational, therefore they avoid everything that threatens them with danger. But later this paradoxical conclusion is made: In order to achieve one's goals, including foreign policy goals, one must behave "irrationally," that is, show that you are prepared to take any reckless actions, right down to suicide, and then they will give in to you. And an example: If the driver of an auto rushes up to a busy intersection at a high rate of speed, then all the other drivers will stop and let him cross.

Moderator: But that is absurd! What if two such "irrational" drivers meet at the intersection?...

S. Roshchin: That's just it. It's not hard to imagine what could take place at a "nuclear intersection." But in spite of the absurdity of such ideas, the US Administration is acting in accordance with them.

Moderator: But surely sober-thinking psychologists are also offering useful prescriptions in the area of international relations.

S. Roshchin: Without a doubt. One of them is the problem of solving international conflicts by peaceful means. Psychologists could help, for example, to create an atmosphere of trust among the parties, and to assist in organizing and conducting negotiations, and in properly evaluating the

information on the parties in conflict and their positions. However, this is possible only in such situations in which the parties in conflict are truly interested in solving the conflict on a just basis.

Moderator: From what we have heard, it is clear that psychology has a solid position in the ranks of the political sciences.

G. Shakhnazarov: And I will add, one of the leading positions. It has been called upon to make a large contribution to the solution of the urgent problems facing our political science.

9006

CS0: 1807/310

INTERNATIONAL

EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPER EDITOR FORESEES STRONGER TIES WITH USSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 4 October carries a report of an interview with Muhammad Yasir, chairman of the board of directors of the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHALI, who is visiting Uzbekistan. Yasir praised the prosperity and achievements of Muslim development in Uzbekistan, including its successes in preserving Islamic cultural heritage. He noted that "Muslims in this republic are enjoying freedom in their religious beliefs". Yasir also criticized the Camp David accords which had isolated Egypt and stressed the need for Soviet-Egyptian cooperation. He added, "I am convinced that our relations with the Soviet Union will be strengthened." The Egyptian lauded the Soviet proposals for resolving the Near East question and indicated his support for them.

CSO: 1836/402

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

KUWAITI GROUP IN AZERBAIJAN--A Kuwaiti science club delegation, headed by the club's board chairman, Abdullah al-Sharhan, spent 5 days in Azerbaijan. The delegation came at the invitation of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations. "The delegation was received at the Baku Gorispolkom and visited the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee and the republic Committee of Youth Organizations. On 26 September the group left for Moscow." [Summary] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Sep 84 p 4]

NORWEGIAN-SOVIET SEMINAR IN BAKU--A Soviet-Norwegian seminar held in Baku was organized by the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Twenty-five activists of the Norway-USSR Society participated. On 26 September the Norwegian participants left for Moscow. [Summary] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Sep 84 p 4]

CSO:1807/42

NATIONAL

TRUD ON SATELLITE TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS

PM081335 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Oct 34 p 4

[Article by S. Martsenitsen, chief of the USSR Ministry of Communications Telegraph Main Administration: "To Readers Through Space"; first two paragraphs are TRUD introduction]

[Text] Many central newspapers are transmitted from Moscow to distant cities by phototelegraphy via a satellite communications system. Please describe how this happens. (V. Simonov, Anadyr)

S. Martsenitsen, chief of the USSR Ministry of Communications Telegraph Main Administration, replies.

At present 18 central newspapers are transmitted from Moscow to various cities in the country over communications channels, as are 11 republic newspapers in the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. The total daily average print run to newspapers printed from photocopies in the provinces exceeds 52 million copies.

Special channels of cable, radio delay, and satellite main lines of communication and also the Gazeta-2 complex of electronic apparatus are used to transmit an image of newspaper pages. These ensure the high-speed transmission of newspapers by the photoelectric method. Its essence consists in the fact that in the transmitting apparatus the image of the newspaper is "counted" with the help of optical-mechanical devices and photoelectric cells, and after a number of transformations high-frequency electric signals are transmitted over special communications channels. These signals are in turn transformed into light signals and are recorded on especially sensitive film.

After special chemical treatment the photocopies of newspaper pages received in the printing houses are passed on to the printers. They transfer them to a light-sensitive layer attached to zinc plates, and by means of etching they obtain a relief image of the text and illustrations (matrix), from which stereotypes are then cast.

In addition to this, scientists have developed additional equipment to the Gazeta-2 which makes it possible to transmit signals and images of various publications via earth satellites and ground stations of the Orbita system.

CSO: 1830/39

NATIONAL

ABUSES OF 'MOONLIGHTING' REDRESSED IN SEVERAL INSTITUTES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Wages in Two Levels"]

[Text] Under this title in PRAVDA of 21 June ("Page of People's Control" No 10) a feature article was published on the flagrant violations in hiring moonlighters [sovimestiteli] and paying for their work in certain institutes.

The board of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, reports E. Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the committee, examined the article and acknowledged the criticism to be just. In the All-Union Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Workers in Television and Radio there have indeed been violations, which were mentioned in the article and a decree of the USSR People's Control Committee. The board has analyzed the reasons for these violations and planned specific measures to eliminate them. Penalties have been announced for department heads V. Gusev, T. Anchugova, B. Gaymakova, and E. Kolobkova, who has been relieved of her post. Thirteen moonlighting instructors were dismissed from the institute, and now their number corresponds to the list of staff members. The institute will be reorganized in the near future, and its administration consolidated.

The newspaper article was also examined in a board meeting of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, reported Yu. Pugachev, deputy chairman of the committee. An order has been issued which outlines additional measures for observing the established procedure of hiring and paying for the labor of moonlighters in the Central Institute of Raising the Qualifications of Management Workers and Specialists in Patent Work. Officials who did not ensure checking of the work of moonlighters have been held to strict accountability. By the order, all moonlighters have been dismissed from the institute.

L. Kozlov, director of the RSFSR Gosplan Central Scientific-Research Economic Institute, reported that M. Anan'yev, a doctor of economic sciences mentioned in the article, had already been found at fault for spending his work time on outside activities and receiving wages in several places. He was strictly warned. But even after the newspaper publication, M. Anan'yev did not draw the proper conclusions, so he is being called to party accountability.

Another such moonlighter, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences P. Gurevich, has been made aware of the impermissibility of violating established regulations--reported G. Smirnov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy. It has been pointed out that P. Gurevich returned to the cash office an excess 1.794 rubles which he had received.

NATIONAL

APN REBUTS VOA CLAIMS OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

LD131145 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS)--The Soviet news agency APN has rebutted another false report by the radio station Voice of America which claimed a stepped-up persecution of believers in the USSR. The VOA cited former Soviet citizens, sectarian Baptist Georgiy Vins who now lives in the United States and his stooges from the pseudo-religious organization Friendenstimme who have settled in West Germany, as "witnesses of harassment on religious grounds."

Georgiy Vins, APN said, was born into a family of a fanatical Baptist of anti-Soviet views. After becoming presbyter of a Baptist commune, he waged an unrelenting struggle against the Soviet Union's legislation on religious cults and provoked his co-religionists into staging underground gatherings and anti-public actions.

In December 1966 the Kiev region court sentenced Vins to three years in prison, condemning him not "for faith" but for slander, "the systematic distribution of blatant concoctions smearing the Soviet state and social system." After being released from prison in 1969, he went underground and continued his anti-constitutional activities.

After his expulsion from the USSR the White House immediately granted him American citizenship, and a special anti-Soviet organization calling itself the Foreign Mission of the Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists' Churches and using religion as a front was formed in the township of Elkhart, Indiana, which Georgiy Vins began to head. It was formed with the money given to Vins by U.S. special services. It is on their instructions that at the 6th assembly of the World Council of Churches in Vancouver in 1983 Vins tried to turn the religious forum into an anti-Soviet gathering. His attempts to do that, however, failed.

As it wages its "crusade" against the USSR, Washington gives people like Vins and his associates from the schismatic Baptist group who now live in West Germany also other tasks which are more important than their involvement in the psychological war against the USSR. These tasks are first of all those of knocking together underground anti-Soviet groups in the USSR and mobilizing them to mount an active struggle against the state system under the flag of religion.

It is these tasks, APN said, that have been set before himself by one Walter Penner, former presbyter of the unregistered commune of dissenter Baptists in the town of Makinsk, Kazakhstan, who is now a deputy chairman of Friedenstimme. Using illegal channels, he and his cronies sent a bulky parcel from West Germany to the dissenter Baptist commune in Makinsk, whose contents had obviously nothing to do with the performance of religious rites. The parcel contained anti-Soviet literature, special pencils for writing secret messages, four portable tape recorders and a large amount of American-made photographic and cine film.

Penner's organization is a dummy outfit whose religious front conceals its direct connections with sabotage and ideological subversion centers in the United States and West Germany, APN said.

CSO: 1830/44

NATIONAL

RADIO MOSCOW RESPONDS TO QUESTION ON TROTSKIY

[LD071436 Editorial Report] Radio Moscow in English for North America at 0001 GMT on 7 October carries a 17-minute "Moscow Mailbag" program with Joe Adamov in which a listener from Rhode Island asks how Leon Trotskiy is viewed in the USSR.

Adamov says Trotskiy is viewed very negatively, and there is no intention to rehabilitate Trotskiy or Trotskyism. As examples why, he notes "on questions of foreign policy the Trotskiyists sank to the level of asserting that there was no need to defend the USSR against imperialist intervention, this was right after the revolution. In home policy they actually fought the policy of industrialization and collectivization. In October 1927, 724,000 party members voted for the policy of the Central Committee of the party and only 4,000, or less than 1 percent, for the block of Leon Trotskiy. When the manifesto proclaiming a 7 hours day was adopted, it was also opposed by the Trotskiy block. And in that same year Trotskiy and others were expelled from the party."

FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF GOSKOMIZDAT RELIEVED OF HIS DUTIES

[Editorial report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SSSR No 25, May-July 1984, in Russian carries on page 470 a 50-word announcement about the release of I. I. Chkhikvishvili from his duties as the first deputy chairman of the Goskomizdat SSR (the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade), in connection with his retirement. The announcement was made on 21 May 1984 by the USSR Council of Ministers and was signed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers N. Tikhonov.

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CSO: 1830/41

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

CENTRAL TV REACHES KAMCHATKA--Bering Island: People living in the Komandorskiye Islands have begun to receive central television programs. A Moskva space television communications station has gone into operation on Bering Island. Now 98 percent of the population of Kamchatka can watch television; and citizens of Petropavlovsk and environs can receive central television programs in color. On the peninsula the construction of radio relay stations and the assembly of new television stations are continuing and this will permit almost all inhabitants there to receive Moscow programs in the near future. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Oct 84]

CSO: 1830/40

REGIONAL

BAGIROV, OTHERS SPEAK AT REPUBLIC AKTIV WITH YOUTH

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[AzerINFORM report on meeting of republic party and soviet aktiv with student youth on 29 August in Baku: "For the Good of the Motherland and in the Name of Communism"]

[Excerpts] The young citizens of the nation of Soviets have no responsibility more important or honorable than to serve their great motherland with their labor, augment its wealth and build a communist society with the rest of the population. To do this successfully, they must acquire colossal amounts of knowledge and, following the great Lenin's instructions, study, study and study. The beginning of the new academic year and the upcoming national holiday--Knowledge Day--were discussed at the traditional meeting of the party and soviet aktiv with representatives of VUZ and secondary students, professors and instructors from higher and secondary specialized academic institutions and vocational and technical institutes in the republic, and students from Azerbaijan who are attending VUZ's in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities. The meeting was held on 29 August in the festively decorated Palace imeni V. I. Lenin.

The crimson-colored posters the young men and women carried into the hall were inscribed with messages of gratitude to the Communist Party and Soviet Government for their paternal concern for youth and all students and with promises to devote all of their energy for the good of the motherland and in the name of communism.

The presidium included Comrades K. M. Bagirov, O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, S. Ch. Kasumova, I. A. Mamedov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, F. E. Musayev, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, D. M. Muslim-zade and G. Sh. Efendiyev, Deputy Chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers D. M. Asanov, A. D. Lemberanskiy, A. N. Mutalibov, Sh. A. Rasi-zade and G. V. Shcheglov, party, war and labor veterans, professors and instructors from academic institutions and representatives of student youth.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman G. N. Seidov of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

The honorary presidium, made up of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, was elected with great enthusiasm.

The results of entrance examinations in higher and secondary specialized academic institutions were reported by Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education K. G. Aliyev. During the preparations for the entrance exams, he said, considerable work was performed in the vocational guidance of schoolchildren. Preparatory classes, technical creativity groups and open houses were organized in all VUZ's, and instructors traveled to rural regions. Vocational guidance offices were set up at several enterprises. Branches of VUZ departments at plants, factories and construction sites took an active part in this work. Comprehensive agreements signed by VUZ's with enterprises and departments aided in the vocational guidance of youth. Computers and other technical equipment were used during the preparations for the exams and in the administration of exams and the enrollment of students. The opinions of applicants and their parents with regard to VUZ entrance exams were analyzed and considered.

Speaking about the results of the examinations, Comrade Aliyev reported that 21,550 freshmen had been admitted to republic VUZ's, including 12,825 enrolled in day divisions. In line with educational reform objectives, pedagogical VUZ's accepted more young people on the recommendation of public education agencies and labor collectives. Non-competitive admissions to pedagogical VUZ's were expanded for rural youth. The social makeup of the student body is constantly being improved, and more of the new admissions are workers and rural youth, the children of workers and kolkhoz members.

Workers in higher and secondary specialized education and the students of Azerbaijan, the speaker said, will honorably perform the important tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party central committee plenums.

Comrade K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

We have gathered together, he said, on the eve of a great and important event in the sociopolitical life of the Soviet State--the celebration of Knowledge Day. This is a joyful holiday for those who teach and those who study. It is a truly nationwide celebration because in our country the thirst for knowledge and the desire to learn have become inherent characteristics of each Soviet individual.

Allow me, on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the republic, to heartily and sincerely congratulate you, all of the young people you represent, their teachers and their parents on the upcoming beginning of a new academic year and the national holiday--Knowledge Day.

Our meetings with youth, which began in the early 1970's, have become a fine tradition. Their atmosphere and content always conform to the spirit of the times, the concerns of the people and the party and current events in our rapidly changing world. On the domestic level, these are the enthusiastic labor, political participation and social optimism of the Soviet people, stemming from the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the continuous augmentation of our achievements in economic development and in the enhancement of public well-being, our country's new and tangible steps in space exploration and the improvement of public education. They also include the new sense of the great strength of historical memories in connection with the approach of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

In addition to this, we have entered a stage of the dramatic intensification of the ideological struggle between the two social systems and the increasing danger of nuclear war, into which imperialist reaction, headed by the U.S. administration, is trying to plunge all of mankind.

As we know, man does not exist in isolation from his environment or his time. And you, my young friends, in addition to entering the wonderful and complex world of knowledge, along with older generations, have been entrusted with the fate of this time. You will be responsible for deciding its fate in many new and newly complex situations. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said, "while we are drawing up plans for the coming 5-year period and the period up to the beginning of the next century, we are relying greatly on the physical skills, mental boldness and professional integrity of today's youth. After all, most of the work of fulfilling these plans will have to be performed precisely by those who are of Komsomol age today."

This is the great historic mission of today's younger generation! And with all of their actions and ideas, the young people of the nation of Soviets are reaffirming their ability to carry out this mission and their determination to continue carrying the banner of October with integrity and without ever compromising the ideals of the great Lenin. The party and people have entrusted youth and its vanguard--the Komsomol--with the resolution of key problems in our economy, science and culture. And millions of young people behind machine tools, at the controls of combines and in scientific laboratories are adding new and brilliant pages to the chronicle of the improvement of developed socialism by displaying heroism in their daily work.

The young men and women of Azerbaijan are storming new frontiers along with others of their age. They are working vigorously on the construction of the most important projects in connection with the energy and food programs, are actively participating in the improvement of the industrial development of farming and animal husbandry, are waging a persistent and purposeful struggle along with the adult population for the above-plan augmentation of labor productivity and reduction of overhead costs and are making the proper preparations for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of our victory.

The young people of Azerbaijan made a fitting contribution to the successful fulfillment of republic plans and socialist commitments for the first 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the early fulfillment of assignments for 8 months and the struggle for a good harvest of all agricultural crops in the current year. We are deeply grateful to our young people for their highly productive labor, for their excellent study habits and for their loyalty to communist ideals. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is certain that the young men and women of our republic will faithfully spend their entire lives carrying the banner of the glorious deeds and feats of older generations and the wonderful revolutionary, labor and internationalist traditions of communists and all workers in our republic.

A reliable guarantee of the completion of youth's historic tasks is the paternal concern of the Communist Party and the Leninist Central Committee. Only a year has gone by since our last meeting, but how many vivid examples of the party's concern for the younger generation and its interest in it have marked

this period! Recently, as you know, our party's central committee adopted a decree "On the Further Improvement of the Party Guidance of the Komsomol and the Augmentation of Its Role in the Communist Indoctrination of Youth." This was preceded by the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, where Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko presented a policy statement to army youth and to all communists, Komsomol members and young people in our country. Not long before this, the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, approved the Basic Directions of the Reform of General and Vocational Education, which represents a scientifically sound program for the education and indoctrination of young people and their preparation for labor and life under present conditions. In May the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved proposals on the declaration of a national holiday, Knowledge Day, on 1 September each year. It is the sacred duty of each young man and woman to prove worthy of this concern and attention, to study diligently and to work vigorously.

According to party requirements, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has spent many years investigating a broad group of problems connected with the activities of VUZ's, tekhnikums and vocational and technical institutes--from the preparation and administration of entrance examinations to the improvement of the academic process and job placement services for graduates. We believe that this constitutes the political and moral foundation of a responsible attitude toward life, of the labor of future specialists and skilled workers, of such qualities as discipline, order, competence and a creative approach to work, and of a professional outlook, ideological conviction and Marxist-Leninist tempering.

Comrade K. G. Aliyev, the republic minister of higher and secondary specialized education, informed us today of the results of entrance exams in VUZ's and secondary specialized academic institutions this year. It is a good sign that the qualitative level of the administration of these exams rises with each year. The entire academic process is also improving constantly. But this does not mean that shortcomings have been totally eliminated from the work of our VUZ's, tekhnikums, vocational and technical institutes and schools.

Unfortunately, even this year there were shortcomings in the organization of entrance exams and even abuses in some academic institutions. Frankly, we still have VUZ's and tekhnikums where discipline is lame, too little is demanded from students and instructors, class schedules are disregarded and much of the time designated for academic pursuits is wasted unproductively. We must put an end to these abnormal developments and raise the activity of higher education and all academic institutions in the republic to the level meeting the demands of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Comrades, as you know, Comrade Bagirov went on to say, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee attaches special importance to the training of specialists for the national economy, science and culture of Azerbaijan in leading VUZ's in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities. This gives our young people an opportunity to become highly skilled specialists but it is also an important means of their internationalist indoctrination. Now 3,500 young people from our republic are majoring in 244 special fields in 170 union VUZ's in other republics. This year another 918 young men and women were sent to study in other republics.

In this connection, I would like to cite just a few facts and figures. In 1970 only 47 people left Azerbaijan to study elsewhere, although the projected figure was 60. In 1971, when our first meeting of this kind took place, 58 people were sent outside the republic. But after years of persistent and purposeful organizational work and ideological indoctrination by the republic party organization, the figure has far exceeded 800 for the last few years in a row.

We are deeply grateful to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education for taking such interest in the needs of our republic and for giving us a chance to train personnel in the country's leading VUZ's. We sincerely thank the deans, professors and instructors of VUZ's in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities for the wonderful educational conditions established for young people from our republic, and for their help in augmenting the economic, scientific and cultural potential of Azerbaijan.

In the 1970's and early 1980's, 3,158 people from our republic graduated from VUZ's elsewhere. Today this huge group of highly skilled specialists works in many decisive areas of the Azerbaijan economy and, with its high level of professional training and technical and scientific intellect, is greatly influencing the development of progressive branches of republic industry and the resolution of complex problems pertaining to the economic and social growth of the republic.

After noting that job placement services for young specialists and their professional advancement had improved in recent years, Comrade Bagirov stressed that there is no reason to be content with this. This work must be improved to the maximum, under the constant supervision of party committees.

The work involved in our selection and recommendation of young people, particularly members of the native population, for admission to higher military academies has been fundamentally reorganized. Whereas 367 young men from our republic were enrolled in military academic institutions in 1970, this honor was granted to 1,223 young men in 1983, including 812 Azerbaijanis. We expect over 1,500 young men from our republic, including around a thousand Azerbaijanis, to enter higher and secondary military academies this year.

The Specialized Boarding School imeni D. Zh. Nakhichevanskiy, established on the initiative of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in 1971, is playing an important role in the preparation of Azerbaijan's youth for service in the Soviet Armed Forces and enrollment in military academies. Since the time of its founding, 940 young men have graduated from it, and all of them have attended military academic institutions. More than 400 of them bear the title of officer with honor and dignity and are protecting the interests of our people and our socialist motherland. Five former pupils have been decorated with orders and medals of the USSR for bravery and courage.

Today I feel it is important to repeat, the speaker went on, that everyone seeking knowledge must diligently study the Russian language, the language of Lenin and Great October, the language of the fraternity and friendship of Soviet peoples. Only a thorough knowledge of the Russian language, which

history has made the language of international communication, will give us a key to true knowledge and put us on the shortest road to the comprehension of the experience and cultural wealth of the peoples of the USSR and the peoples of the entire world, the historic achievements of mankind.

It is with hope and optimism that we look at you young men and women for whom the wonderful years of education, filled with discoveries and accomplishments, are just beginning. We can only hope that the overwhelming majority of those who are crossing the threshold of higher and secondary specialized academic institutions and vocational and technical institutes have made the correct choice, and that their interest in their chosen profession will be harmonized with highly productive academic pursuits. The reform of general and vocational education stipulated further steps to improve the labor indoctrination, vocational guidance and socially useful labor of schoolchildren and, in general, the entire state system of vocational guidance. In this connection, I must mention the special role of the system of vocational and technical education in the early discovery of career interests by young people and in the training of workers. This year 109,000 young men and women will attend 185 vocational and technical institutes in the republic. We hope that instructors, teachers and the Komsomol will do everything within their power to heighten the prestige of the labor professions even more and to make each student a highly skilled worker with a well-rounded academic background and a contemporary line of economic reasoning.

In institutes, *tekhnikums* and vocational and technical institutes, you will be given every opportunity to study contemporary fields, acquire labor experience, learn about spiritual and cultural achievements and simultaneously display all of your talents and gifts. It is your duty to make the fullest use of these richest of opportunities to eventually become highly skilled workers who are knowledgeable and competent in your special fields.

After noting that party organizations still have to solve many problems connected with the reinforcement of the communist convictions and moral standards of young people and with their participation in the work on plans for economic and sociocultural construction, Comrade Bagirov underscored the responsibility of the party organizations of VUZ's and other academic institutions. They must be more persistent in instilling all young people with an organic need for the thorough study of Marxist-Leninist theory, a solid mastery of contemporary fields of knowledge and a willingness to work wherever the motherland needs them. It is important to constantly keep track of social and ideological processes in groups of student youth and to help the Komsomol choose the most effective and correct forms of work with youth.

The Komsomol organizations of VUZ's and all other academic institutions have important duties to perform. One of them is to give pedagogical collectives reliable support in the improvement of the academic and indoctrinational process. The Komsomol must see to it that the ideological and political indoctrination of our young people is combined with actual participation in sociopolitical affairs and labor. It is important to heighten the initiative of VUZ and secondary school students in the struggle for the thorough mastery of knowledge and a specialty, and to seek and find new effective methods and incentives to heighten the prestige and value of academic labor.

There is no question that the party and state are doing everything within their power for your education and for your future. But there is also another force involved in the education, growth and development of the individual, and this force is you. I am referring to self-education. Your correct development as a specialist, citizen and patriot of your country will depend largely, if not primarily, on you yourself, on your will and on your ability to concentrate on your studies and direct your energy and ideas into the right channels. You should already be fully aware of your responsibility for yourself and for your place in life. Learn to analyze your actions and behavior in a discerning manner and to demand much from yourself and from your comrades. Friends, learn to coordinate each of your actions with the great objectives of the nation and the republic and to take on as much responsibility as possible. Remember that the socialist society can give you more of life's blessings if you participate actively in their creation!

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, Comrade Bagirov said in conclusion, expresses its firm belief that the young people of the republic will join the younger generation of the entire country in mastering their historic responsibility for the improvement of the society of developed socialism, the future of our nation and peace on earth!

The meeting was preceded by a triumphant march through the main streets of Baku.

In the city's central square, bearing the name of the founder of the Communist Party and the multinational Soviet State, the marchers laid flowers on the monument to V. I. Lenin.

To honor the memory of the courageous fighters for the revolutionary cause, the young people laid a wreath near the eternal flame burning over the remains of 26 Baku commissars. At the monument to the ardent patriots and internationalists, the young men and women vowed to faithfully follow the instructions of Il'ich and devote all of their energy to the struggle for the communist cause.

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BAGIROV SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Report on award ceremony on 30 August in Baku: "Past Accomplishments Must Be Consolidated and Multiplied"; and a speech presented at ceremony by Kyanran Mamed ogly Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee]

[Excerpts] On 30 August in the Club imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, representatives of party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives in the republic gathered for a ceremony in which the Azerbaijan SSR was awarded a Certificate of Honor by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for the results of the socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and the augmentation of the output and procurement volume of animal husbandry products in the winter of 1983/84.

The presidium included K. M. Bagirov, O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, S. Ch. Kasumova, I. A. Mamedov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, F. E. Musayev, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, Z. M. Yusif-zade, B. S. Kevorkov, D. M. Muslim-zade, L. Kh. Rasulova and G. Sh. Efendiyev, AUCCTU Secretary V. P. Provotorov, CPSU Central Committee official I. N. Kuz'min, Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Sh. A. Rasi-zade, outstanding agricultural and industrial workers and representatives of science and culture.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman G. N. Seidov of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

An honorary presidium, made up of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, was elected and loudly applauded.

A speech was presented by AUCCTU Secretary V. P. Provotorov.

Comrade K. M. Bagirov's Speech

Dear Comrades!

The Communist Party and Soviet Government have rewarded the selfless labor of Azerbaijan's fine animal husbandry workers with a high honor. For attaining the best results in the all-union socialist competition for the successful

wintering of livestock and the augmentation of the output and procurement volume of animal husbandry products in the winter of 1983/84, the Azerbaijan SSR is among the six union republics awarded the Certificate of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, which was just awarded to the republic.

On behalf of you, of agricultural workers and all workers in Azerbaijan, allow me to express our sincere gratitude to the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for this high commendation of the labor of republic animal husbandry workers.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers heartily congratulate animal husbandry workers and all rural workers in Azerbaijan on winning this victory and earning this certificate. We wish each field and farm worker new successes, good health and happiness in each family and each home.

We will regard the certificate as a new reflection of the concern of the party and government for the constant development of rural Azerbaijan, the prosperity of the entire republic and the welfare of our people. Today we can assure the CPSU Central Committee that the workers of Azerbaijan will redouble their efforts in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party central committee plenums and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We sincerely thank AUCCTU Secretary Vitaliy Petrovich Provotorov for the warm words and good wishes he expressed in his address to the animal husbandry workers and laborers of Azerbaijan and the republic party organization, and we fully acknowledge his criticism, advice and recommendations.

Comrades! In poor weather, farm workers efficiently organized the wintering of livestock and increased the output of animal husbandry products. Plan assignments for the procurement of livestock, poultry, milk and eggs were overfulfilled considerably. This winter's purchase volumes were higher than last year's by 11 percent for meat, 5 percent for milk and 8 percent for eggs.

The success of animal husbandry workers was the result of the stronger party supervision of sectorial development and the increasingly coordinated and well-organized actions of all links of the republic agroindustrial complex. The level of veterinary care rose perceptibly on the majority of farms, the fodder base was reinforced and a reliable supply of fodder was established. Contacts between the collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises and organizations making up the agroindustrial complex were expanded and became more productive. The combination of all this had a positive effect on final results.

I can definitely say that each farm and each rayon contributed as much as possible to the common cause, but today I would like to make special mention of the selfless labor of kolkhoz members, sovkhos workers, managers and specialists and the purposeful work of party, soviet and economic organs and trade-union and Komsomol organizations in Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and in

Zhdanovskiy, Sabirabadskiy and Shchekinskiy rayons, which were declared, along with the republic, victors in the all-union socialist competition and awarded a Certificate of Honor. The victors, as has already been reported, also included 15 kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

A significant contribution to the common cause was made by animal husbandry workers in the Nakhichevan ASSR and in Agdamskiy, Agdashskiy, Bardinskiy, Vartashenskiy, Imishlinskiy, Kazakhskiy, Kakhskiy, Kubatlinskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Saatlinskiy and Khanlarskiy rayons and the labor collectives of 32 kolkhozes, sovkhoses, interfarm associations and poultry factories, also declared victors in the republic socialist competition.

The indicators of rayons where animal husbandry had previously lagged behind give us deep pleasure. Their rise to the level of leading rayons attests to the great potential for the accelerated development of this sector in all of the republic's rayons.

Considerable strength and energy were invested in the augmentation of the output and procurement volume of animal husbandry products, the augmentation of livestock productivity and the growth of the herd by workers on the kolkhozes imeni M. Guseynzade in Ilichevskiy Rayon, imeni Zardabi in Zardobskiy, imeni Kalinin in Ismailinskiy, imeni Tel'man in Kubatlinskiy, imeni Yu. Kasimov in Neftechalinskiy, the Ukraina Kolkhoz in Saatlinskiy, the Kolkhoz imeni M. Azizbekov in Sal'yanskiy, the Kolkhoz imeni S. Vurgun in Khanlarskiy, the Baku Poultry Factory, the sovkhoses imeni XXIV Parts'yezd in Lenkoranskiy, imeni Tel'man in Masallinskiy, imeni XXII Parts'yezd in Mardakerskiy, imeni XXII Parts'yezd in Dzhahalilabadskiy, the Gelebe Sovkhoz in Tauzskiy, the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin in Shemakhinskiy Rayon and many other farms.

Our victory is the result of the truly heroic labor of thousands of milking and feeding machine operators, cowherds, shepherds, milkers, fodder procurers, mechanics and specialists. Today I would like to name at least some of them. These are the masters of high milk yields: Khurma Salakhova from Apsheronskiy Rayon, Novrasta Rzayeva from Masallinskiy, Tat'yana Gorokhova from Ismailinskiy, Gamar Kasumova from Ilichevskiy, Ul'yana Agasyan from Mardakertskiy, Luminat Shaubova from Khachmasskiy and Gyul'sum Aliyeva from Astarinskiy Rayon, shepherds Alisafa Yakubov from Apsheronskiy, Ismi Dzhakhangirov from Shemakhinskiy, Musa Dun'yamaliyev from Kazakhskiy, Ali Abbasov from Agdamskiy, Bakhlul Chiragov from Zhdanovskiy, Yunis Gadzhiyev from Yevlakhskiy, Gasan Sultanaliyev from Vartashenskiy and Aslan Kyazimov from Agdzhahbedinskiy Rayon.

We are pleased that members of our younger generation are now the equals of acknowledged masters--Khakira Mirzoyeva from Lenkoranskiy Rayon, Minara Seidova from Shchekinskiy, Magomed Kuliyeu from Khanlarskiy, Gyul'chokhra Kuliyeu from Kubatlinskiy, Afiyat Eminova from Kakhskiy, Farida Safaraliyeva from Kubinskiy, Tamilla Gadzhiyeva from Zakatalskiy and many others.

It gives us pleasure to report that animal husbandry in the republic is developing dynamically and quickly in general. The average annual output of meat over the first 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan was 16 percent greater than

the output for the 10th, the output of milk was 18 percent greater and the output of eggs was more than 25 percent greater.

Animal husbandry workers are working well this year too. On 16 August the procurement volume of livestock and poultry was 12 percent greater than at this time last year, procurements of milk and wool were 4 percent greater and egg procurements were 8 percent greater. The milk yield per foraging cow and water buffalo was 36 kilograms higher and the average sale weight of cattle was 22 kilograms higher and is now 336 kilograms. We are pleased that virtually all rayons fulfilled 6-month plans for the procurement of animal husbandry products and that the number of farms failing to keep up with assigned tasks was reduced by almost half.

I heartily thank you, dear Comrades, for your intensive and highly productive labor. We have no doubt that the animal husbandry workers of our republic will continue to faithfully keep their promises and perform their duties and will mark the last stage of the 11th Five-Year Plan with new and great achievements.

Just as during all the 1970's and 1980's, workers in all sectors of republic agriculture are performing selfless labor. In spite of constant changes in the weather in spring and summer, agricultural work has been conducted efficiently.

Republic graingrowers essentially completed the harvesting of winter and spring grain and considerably overfulfilled the procurement plan. They added around 340,000 tons of grain, or 113 percent of the planned figure, to state supplies. Graingrowers in all rayons kept up with their primary assignment. Around 164,000 tons of wheat of the strong and durum varieties, or 3.5 times as much as last year, were turned over to the state for the first time.

Tea growers won a great labor victory by fulfilling the annual assignment for the sale of tea leaves to the state ahead of schedule. Silkworm breeders set a record by turning 5,400 tons of cocoons over to the state. The harvesting and procurement of vegetables are rapidly being completed, and the plan for their inclusion in union supplies has been fulfilled. Fodder procurements are being conducted efficiently. The present supply of fodder is much greater than the quantity accumulated by this time last year, and haylage and straw supply plans have been exceeded. An intense struggle for large harvests is being waged on cotton fields, in orchards and vineyards and on tobacco plantations.

Comrades! When Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko spoke at the all-union economic conference on the problems of the agroindustrial complex, he stressed: "Today we must reach even more distant frontiers in the production of grain and commercial crops and provide the people with food, especially meat, milk, fruit and vegetables." For this reason, when we speak of our achievements, we are primarily thinking about the future, about our existing potential, the mobilization of which will make our indicators even higher and more stable. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that we still have many farms which cannot keep up with production and procurement plans for certain animal husbandry products. The productivity of livestock and poultry is being augmented

too slowly in several rayons. According to the main productivity indicators, the republic is still below the union average. In many rayons, reproduction work is unsatisfactory, there are serious shortcomings in breeding and selection, and fodder is being used inefficiently.

We have discussed these and other shortcomings in detail more than once. But not everyone draws the proper conclusions from this criticism. On many farms in Kusarskiy, Dzhebrailskiy, Divichinskiy, Yevlakhskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Lerikskiy, Shaumyanovskiy and Yardymlinskiy rayons, the necessary attention is not being given to the intensification of animal husbandry and, above all, the fattening of livestock. It is not surprising that the average daily weight gain here does not exceed 200-300 grams, or that the sale weight of livestock is only around 250-290 kilograms. Milk yields rose only slightly or even declined in Aksuinskiy, Masallinskiy, Kubinskiy and Belokanskiy rayons.

The summer feeding and maintenance of livestock have not been correctly organized everywhere, and this diminishes productivity. This applies primarily to Mir-Bashirskiy, Lachinskiy, Zangelanskiy, Shamkhorskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Tauzskiy and some other rayons.

Increasing the size of the parent herd would be of great significance in the fulfillment of animal husbandry plans. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses now have more than 6,600 more cows and buffalos than they did last year, but this is absolutely inadequate. For this reason, assignments have been drawn up for each rayon for the augmentation of the parent herd and the reproduction of offspring, and these must be unconditionally fulfilled. More attention must be given to the work of animal husbandry complexes, they must be provided with fodder, their herd must be augmented by the end of the year, the full use of their capacities must be secured and production output must be increased.

The development of cattle and hog raising for meat, the timely completion of state and interfarm complexes and poultry factories and their start-up on schedule constitute an important sphere of activity for ministries, departments and party, soviet and economic organs.

Comrades! As you know, the plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in March 1982 approved a comprehensive program for the development of animal husbandry and its fodder base over the long range. Specific increases in output, far exceeding the assignments of the Food Program, have been set for each farm, rayon, ministry and department. For this reason, the administrators of farms, rayons, oblasts, ministries, departments and party committees must be guided by the decisions of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum when they determine short- and long-range objectives of sectorial development. We will use final indicators to judge the effectiveness of the management of the development of animal husbandry, which the 26th CPSU Congress called the shock front in rural regions.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee have acknowledged the expediency of continuing the all-union socialist competition for the augmentation of the output and procurement volume of animal husbandry products in the winter of 1984/85. It is our principal duty to be victors once again in this labor competition. To

this end, party, soviet, Komsomol, trade-union and economic organs and the managers and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhoses must carefully analyze the results of the last winter and take specific measures to eliminate existing shortcomings and omissions, secure the steady growth of the output and procurement volume of animal husbandry products and guarantee the fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments by each farm.

Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Main Administration of the Poultry Industry and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must allocate the necessary construction materials for animal husbandry without delay, put all equipment in working order and complete the repair of animal husbandry and poultry breeding facilities everywhere by 1 October. The necessary preventive veterinary care must be administered on all farms, and we must concern ourselves with the establishment of the proper production, cultural and consumer conditions for animal husbandry workers.

In short, a great deal of work lies ahead. We must exceed the production and procurement growth rates of last winter. Comrades, you know how difficult this will be! We have no doubt, however, that republic animal husbandry workers, using the valuable experience of past years and inspired by this high honor, will continue to increase the output and procurement volume of products this winter and will do everything within their power to reach new and more distant frontiers.

We know the significance the CPSU Central Committee attaches to the procurement of fodder in the necessary quantities and, what is most important, fodder of high quality. Acting on the instructions of the central committee, we directed party, soviet and agricultural organs and sectorial workers to fully satisfy the demands of each kolkhoz, sovkhos and rayon for locally produced fodder. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee approved the initiative of workers in Dzhaililabadskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Kazakhskiy and Shamkhorskii rayons for the procurement of a year and a half's supply of fodder in 1984, and it has recommended its institution on a broad scale. And it must be said that many rayons are successfully keeping up with this assignment.

Farms in the Nakhichevan ASSR and in Apsheronskiy, Dzhaililabadskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Zardobskiy, Imishlinskii, Kazakhskiy, Neftechalinskii and some other rayons fulfilled plans for the procurement of hay, haylage and straw and the production of grass meal and are now accumulating them to fulfill commitments. In Belokanskii, Dzhebrailskii, Masallinskii and Fizulinskii rayons, however, less hay has been procured than last year. Not all rayons have kept up with haylage preparation plans. Farms in Astarinskii, Divichinskii, Yevlakhskii, Kakhskii, Kusarskii, Kyurdamirskii, Pushkinskii and Fizulinskii rayons are lagging behind in grass meal production.

Of course, we know that there are some objective reasons for this. The hot and dry weather in July caused considerable difficulties in agriculture in general and in fodder production in particular. Fodder production objectives, however, are still on the agenda. Agricultural ministries and departments and party, soviet and economic organs on the local level must see to it that

each kolkhoz and sovkhoz lays in sufficient supplies of coarse and succulent feeds and fully satisfies the herd's need for locally produced concentrated feeds. Possibilities and potential for this exist in each rayon. All that is needed is to use them well, to make use of literally every inch of fodder plots and to obtain a maximum yield from them.

Now that cotton and grapes need less water, the extra resources could be used mainly for the irrigation of forage crops. For this reason, the days ahead should be made a period of intensive work in fodder production. Alfalfa should be mowed at least twice before the end of the year, and more intensive and efficient agricultural work should allow for the harvesting of grain from late-summer crops on cornfields.

The production of grass meal is especially important this year. After all, it is not only a vitamin-enriched feed, but also a good concentrate. The grass meal production plan should be overfulfilled considerably on each farm to make up for the shortage of concentrated feeds. The preparation of haylage must be stepped up and feed tubers should be dug up on the best possible dates. The quality of feeds, their efficient use and their feeding to livestock only in prepared forms should be matters of special concern. This is why fodder shops and feed preparation houses should be put in a state of total readiness in the next few days. In other words, effective socialist competition should be launched under the slogan "More product from the same amount of fodder."

Comrades! In view of the fact that administrators of farms, rayons, ministries and departments are present in this hall, I would like to speak briefly about current objectives in other branches of agriculture. First of all, of course, I would like to say something about cotton. I am happy to report that cotton growers raised a good harvest in spite of the fact that more than one-fifth of all the fields had to be reseeded. This, however, should not be a pretext for complacency or self-satisfaction. Although all agrotechnical measures have been completed on most of the fields, the reseeded plots still need a great deal of care. This should be accompanied by stepped-up preparations for the harvest, the inspection of all transport vehicles, scales, areas and structures used for storing and drying cotton, and the entire procurement network, and the reorganization of cultural and consumer services for workers during the harvest season.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the need to increase the output of cotton and reduce losses and underscored the importance of quality improvements. Guided by the instructions of the party and government, we must do everything within our power to secure the serious improvement of qualitative indicators and increase fiber output this year. It is according to final results and the fiber output that the performance of the party, soviet and economic organs of cotton-growing rayons and farms will be evaluated.

What we must do now is use our recent experience to organize and schedule field operations in such a way as to secure the fulfillment of the plan for raw cotton procurements in September and socialist commitments before 10 October. This is our strategy which has proved to be effective over a period of many years, and it is to this end that we should mobilize all of our

strength, ability and resources. These are the orders of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and we must do everything within our power to carry them out.

There is no doubt that the republic's renowned cotton growers will keep up with their assignments successfully, just as they have in previous years, and will meet and considerably exceed socialist commitments.

An abundant grape harvest was raised and preserved under difficult conditions. Farms have begun to pick, ship and process the grapes. The main criteria of performance evaluation in this area are the quality and sugar content of the grapes. Each ton of grapes should conform to state standards. Product losses, deliveries of substandard grapes to processing plants and the deterioration of quality during processing must not be permitted.

This year we have every chance of picking a record grape harvest. Most of the grapes will be delivered to the national and republic trade networks. The State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Azerbaijan Railroad Administration and their local organs must efficiently solve all problems connected with the picking and shipment of table grapes and secure a product of high quality. This year's assignment for deliveries of table grapes should be viewed as the minimum. It should be overfulfilled considerably. Vegetable farmers in the republic are doing good work. Before the end of the year, however, they will have much more to do. The entire harvest must be gathered and delivered to the consumer without losses, the speed of industrial processing must be maintained and the purchase of all surplus vegetables from the population must be organized.

The harvesting of potatoes and squash must be intensified considerably, and the delivery of these products to the republic market and their storage should be matters of special concern. Orchard workers, tea and tobacco farmers and workers in other branches have much to do today. It is the duty of rural workers to gather and prepare all of the crops that have been raised and to simultaneously lay a solid foundation for next year's harvest, the harvest of the last year of the five-year plan. Above all, this means the strict observance of schedules in the sowing of winter crops, the attainment of good stands on the entire planned farming area, the completion of the preparation of the soil for grapes and other perennial crops and the preparation of the necessary quantities of seeds for spring crops.

As you can see, much remains to be done, and none of it can be put off. It is the duty of party, soviet, trade-union, Komsomol and agricultural organs to take all measures to heighten labor enthusiasm on fields and farms, intensify the struggle for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments and increase the contribution of the republic agroindustrial complex to the unionwide national economic complex.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is firmly convinced that rural workers in Azerbaijan and the entire republic agroindustrial complex will launch even broader socialist competition for the constant augmentation of the output of farming and animal husbandry products and the constant improvement of their quality, the completion of the Food Program and the successful fulfillment of 11th Five-Year-Plan assignments and will make an impressive contribution to the preparations for the 27th congress of Lenin's party. (Loud applause.)

8588

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN'S BAGIROV ADDRESSES PARTY PLENUM

GF302006 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Report on speech by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, on 29 September to a party plenum in Baku]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has held a plenum in Baku. The plenum discussed the question of further improving party guidance for the Komsomol and increasing the role of this mass organization of our republic's boys and girls in disciplining the youths. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum. He said that in recent years, the party organization has been involving itself more closely in matters concerning youths. It has also been trying to identify itself more deeply with the activities of Komsomol organizations, while also moving to debate matters in plenums and party committee bureaus related to party guidance to the Komsomol. The current meetings between members of the Azerbaijan Community Party Central Committee and the republic's party actives with apprentices and students, the party workers with Komsomol cadres, and their participation in the open party meetings held by Komsomol members and youths, has become a pleasing tradition.

Party organizations perfect the form and system of party guidance to the Komsomol. They try to make better use of the potential and resources of the young communists in this work and move to increase the demands put to them. Currently, the republic's Komsomol organs have 46,000 communists. They act as the leaders of over 60 percent of the [word indistinct] Komsomol organizations. The election of leading Komsomol cadres to the ranks of the party organs constitute a true opportunity for them to improve themselves in the ideological, political, and moral fields.

The widescale participation of Komsomol members in the administration of the republic and the tackling of social matters constitute a concrete confirmation of their increased social and political activity. Over 16,000 Komsomol members are elected to the people's deputies soviets--the local sovereignty organs. A total of 128 members are elected to the parliaments of our country, our republic, and the Nakhichevan ASSR. Over 73,000 boys and girls are members of the elective organs of the trade unions.

While touching on the question of work discipline, which is one of the main aspects of disciplining the upcoming generation, Kyamran Bagirov said:

Our republic's Komsomol members and youths are closely participating in the execution of the most important duties related to the economic field. Major duties are entrusted to them. Their energy and creativeness contribute toward fruitful production. Today, youths constitute more than one-third of our republic's work force. As such, they are making significant contributions toward the great development of our economy.

Thousands of ambassadors from the Azerbaijan Komsomol are actively participating in the [word indistinct] of the magnificent establishments in the contemporary Soviet industrial domain. Our youths are displaying their skills in the exploitation of oil and natural gas resources in western Siberia, the laying of the Baykal-Amur railway line, and in a number of other important projects, including the work of student construction groups. The influence of the Komsomol among our republic's youths is spreading. Gradually, more and more boys and girls are joining the ranks of the Komsomol. For example, the membership of the Azerbaijan Komsomol organization increased by 348,000 in the past 5 years. It now totals 1.2 million.

The general standard of education of Komsomol members has risen. Vocational training has been broadened. Their numbers have increased among the ranks of the experts and creative intellectuals. Currently, girls make up more than half of the members of the republic's Komsomol organization.

It is the conviction of the party that (?its guidance) to the youth movement constitutes a primary condition for the revolutionary heritage of the generations. The Communist Party attaches the highest degree of concern to the ideological and moral conviction of the youths and to their approach to life itself.

Kyamran Bagirov assessed the achievements in that field within the framework of the party's point of principle and pointed to authentic ways of removing shortcomings and contradictions existing in the current important stage.

Concluding, Kyamran Bagirov said:

The party leadership in the Komsomol must comply with the plan to be systematic. This guarantees active and purposeful work by all Komsomol organs, helps the Komsomol bring into light its creative force, and channels its energy in the necessary direction. The CPSU Central Committee directs the party to give guidance to the Komsomol within this framework. It is necessary to properly study, generalize, and apply all that has been created and tested in the world. It is necessary to always renew the ways and means applied in influencing boys and girls in a positive direction. They have to be improved through creativeness. This is the most important demand of the party regarding the organization of discipline with the youths.

Kyamran Bagirov expressed confidence that the republic's party, trade unions, Komsomol organizations, and work collectives will attend matters concerning the creation of the necessary ground for each and every required endeavor. He said: Our greatest task is to discipline the youths, who are capable of safeguarding the fate of socialism and peace, with a spirit complying with communist ideals.

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE AT REPUBLIC CONFERENCE ON ECONOMY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 8 Aug 84 p 2

[AzerINFORM article: "Perfecting Legal Work in the Economy"]

[Text] Consistent implementation of the party's course to increase the effectiveness of production and the quality of the product requires, along with large-scale organizational-political and economic measures, improvement of legal work in the economy. Questions of its further perfection in light of the decisions of the 26th Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee were examined at a republic scientific-practical conference conducted by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in conjunction with the republic Ministry of Justice. It was participated in by party and Soviet workers, officials of legal services of ministries and departments, enterprises, establishments, and organizations, management workers of law enforcement organs, legal advisors, lawyers and scholars.

The conference was opened with a speech by V. N. Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

A report was given by Azerbaijan Minister of Justice N. G. Yusifov.

At the conference it was observed that in recent years, thanks to the constant concern of republic party and Soviet organs for improving legal work in the economy, the role and importance of legal service have grown significantly, along with its influence on reinforcing lawfulness in economic relations, increasing the effectiveness of production, and improving the quality of the product. Many ministries and departments have begun to more actively use legal means to ensure that plans and contract obligations are carried out, and to prevent theft of socialist property, wastefulness, figure padding and deception, and violations of labor legislation. Questions of legal work have begun to be discussed more often in boards of ministries and departments, and greater demands for the state of legal work have been made on leaders of enterprises, organizations and establishments. At present there are about 1,500 legal advisors working in the republic economy, and more than 630 enterprises, establishments and organizations are receiving constant legal aid through the legal consultation board of the college of barristers.

At the same time, there is no legal service in most enterprises of the ministries of land reclamation and water resources, automobile transport, food industry, rural construction, road construction and use, the Main Administration of Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz construction, and a number of others. In many agricultural enterprises, legal advisorships are held by people who do not have legal training. It is impossible to explain the instances of serious violation of labor legislation by nothing other than poor organization of the legal service. Last year alone, for example, more than half of all statements of claim examined by judges for reinstatement on the job were granted.

The focus of attention of participants in the conference was on questions of legal regulation of contract obligations. A legal service, as observed at the conference, should actively participate in preparing and concluding economic contracts, and institute strict control over their fulfillment. It is necessary to see to it that not a single instance of violation of contract obligations by the parties involved goes unpunished. But in a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises legal means are underused for observing contract obligations and discipline of deliveries, and this leads to violations of them.

F. D. Akhmedova, chief arbitrator of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers State Court, observed that for a long time enterprises of the ministries of light, local, and chemical industry, and Azerittifak [Azerbaijan Consumers' Union] and the State Committee for Wine-Growing and Wine-Making have been coming into the State Court as defendants for frequently supplying poor-quality products to their partners. Many claims are presented against the Mingechaur Gravel-Congrete Plant and Sumgait Superphosphate Plant, which are not sending the full amount of output. The State Court carries out a principled line in taking penalty sanctions against enterprises and organizations which violate contract discipline. Reports on the serious shortcomings in their activities are being directed to party organizations, law-enforcement organs, and the corresponding ministries and departments. But many investigations can be avoided if legal services will give more attention to checking the fulfillment of contract obligations, improving the work in going over the claims presented, and settling business arguments.

A pressing task of legal services, speakers observed, is preventing thefts of socialist property, waste, and shortages of goods and materials. A speech was given on the activity of legal services to safeguard socialist property by republic prosecutor A. T. Zamanov. He observed that in the last year and a half organs of the public prosecutor's office have conducted more than 8,000 investigations. Persons guilty of violations were charged with criminal responsibility. But in many places, channels of theft have still not been exposed, and an atmosphere of intolerance toward squandering of the public good has not been created. Investigations conducted by law-enforcement organs have revealed waste and theft in enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Special Construction and Installation [Minspetsmontazh], and Azerittifak. Results of investigations and audits show that the most favorable situation for theft is created in places where cost-accounting and bookkeeping are neglected, and there is no strict checking. In many ministries and departments plans for audits are not carried out, auditors sometimes limit themselves to verifying violations, and the results of audits in a number of cases are not analyzed or discussed until much later.

An important task is full restitution of material damages caused. Touching on questions of perfecting the work in this direction, Azerbaijan Supreme Court Deputy Chairman G. G. Talybov noted that the Supreme Court is taking measures to ensure timely and complete restitution by offenders of material damage caused by them. A group has been created to check restitution of damage, focusing its attention on the activities of court officers. Ensuring restitution of material damage is not only the duty of law-enforcement organs, but also the responsibility of leaders of enterprises and establishments. And here they must operate in close contact with labor collectives.

In analyzing the reasons for the increase in losses of agricultural produce, First Deputy Minister of Republic Internal Affairs T. A. Aslanov emphasized that they occur because of frequent violations as the produce is transported, stored and processed. The greatest number of thefts come in the period of harvesting work. Many farms do not have storehouses for the collected harvest, places where it is concentrated are poorly protected, and some farms do not carry out strict inventorying. All of these shortcomings create favorable conditions for thieves. It is very important to accelerate the rate of storehouse construction in rural regions, and improve inventorying and protection of the harvest storage places. Many instances of violations of the law have been established in livestock-breeding complexes. Here there is inadequate inventorying of output, and fire regulations are constantly being violated. The state of affairs which has come about demands radical improvement of legal service in the countryside.

To introduce order everywhere and strictly take to task unscrupulous workers--this is the party's demand, and in fulfilling this task an important place belongs to the service of legal experts. The center of attention should be questions of strengthening socialist labor discipline. Here a special role belongs to legal indoctrination. T. M. Kafarov, acting director of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law, remarked in a speech that multi-faceted legal indoctrination work promotes increased discipline and organization in production, and successful fulfillment of plans for economic and social development. Legal indoctrination should be carried on in an organic interrelationship with ideological-political, labor and especially moral indoctrination. It is important not only to obtain knowledge of the basic positions of existing legislation, but also to develop a socialist legal culture.

It was noted at the conference that legal service should take a more active part in disseminating legal knowledge and focus greater attention on propagandizing the USSR Code of Labor Collectives. E. E. Muradov, chief engineer of the Azerbaijan Railroad, spoke on the organization of legal propaganda in divisions of the railroad. Lectures and classes are being systematically conducted in labor, housing and marital legislation. Also of interest is the work experience of the rayon trade union's electrical division club in the Bakinskiy branch of Azerbaijan Railroad, where there are 12 people's universities in operation--"Soviet Law," "Soviet Construction," "Young Mothers," and others, in which speeches are given by legal experts, workers in law-enforcement organs, and instructors from the Law Department of Azerbaijan State

University imeni S. M. Kirov. All divisions of the railroad have organized legal study groups. A scientific-technical propaganda car routinely goes out on the line, disseminating legal knowledge.

The conference devoted much attention to questions of reinforcing with qualified workers the legal services of ministries, departments, enterprises, and establishments, and improving the training, selection and placement of cadres.

The conference made recommendations directed at improving legal work in the republic economy.

The following people participated in the work of the conference: Comrades S. B. Tatliyev and G. Sh. Efendiyev and department heads of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee S. M. Guseynov, Z. F. Musayev and A. T. Rasi-zade.

12255

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REGIONAL

EDUCATIONAL WORKERS, MINISTRIES MEET IN AZERBAIJAN CP CC

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Aug 84 p 1

[AzeriNFORM article: "Knowledge Day--An All-Union Holiday"]

[Text] An event of vast social-political importance is the all-union holiday Knowledge Day, which will be held on 1 September of this year. Tasks to prepare for it and see it through were discussed in an expanded meeting of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee with the participation of leaders of ministries and departments, workers of party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, public education workers, and schoolteachers and principals.

An information report was given by R. E. Mekhtiev, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The following people participated in the discussion: K. G. Aliyev, minister of higher and secondary specialized education, K. N. Ragimov, minister of education, G. I. Isayev, chairman of the State Committee for Professional and Technical Education, A. N. Abbasov, secretary of Baku Gorkom, F. A. Salimova, deputy minister of light industry, A. A. Ayriyan, minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wood-processing industry, T. A. Mamedov, minister of trade, and S. R. Gadzhliyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee.

The celebration of Knowledge Day as an all-union holiday on 1 September, as observed at the meeting, is a new proof of the historic accomplishments of socialism, which opened up access to knowledge, science and culture for all working people of our country. This event is a vivid manifestation of the vast concern of the Communist Party and Soviet government for the rising generation and the future of our Soviet Motherland.

On this day the republic, like the rest of the country, will implement a broad set of measures devoted to the start of the new scholastic year, propagandizing achievements in the field of education, science and culture, and showing the important role of knowledge in the economic, social and spiritual progress of Soviet society. In observing Knowledge Day, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee, Ministry of VUZes, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, State Committee for Professional and Technical Education, USSR Council of Ministers Committee

for Physical Culture and Sports, and other ministries and departments having educational institutions should focus special attention on realizing tasks for bringing to life the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Basic Directions of Reform of general-education and professional schools and facilities, laid out in speeches by Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

Before the beginning of classes in schools, professional and technical schools, secondary specialized educational institutions, and VUZes, there will be meetings and rallies, traditional celebrations of the first bell and working class reserve, and initiation of the students. These will be participated in by party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor, veterans of the party, the war and labor, leading workers and innovators of production, and figures of science and culture. The spirit of the all-union holiday should correspond to the formation of cities, rayons, population points, educational institutions, scientific establishments, enterprises, and organizations. All areas should organize concerts of professional collectives and amateur arts activities of pupils and young university students, sponsoring enterprises, exhibits of technical and artistic creativity and the achievements of science and technology, book fairs and public lectures. Labor collectives of enterprises, organizations and establishments will time to coincide with Knowledge Day incentives to workers and employees who are successfully studying without time off from production, and mentors who are carrying on great work in schools, professional and technical schools, and in production.

The republic has made extensive preparation for Knowledge Day, and many cities and rayons have created special commissions. In addition, as mentioned at the meeting, along with the work which has been done there are still many unresolved questions and omissions, in particular, in constructing educational institutions, producing school furniture, providing pupils with textbooks and school uniforms, and organizing food service.

The results of the meeting were summed up by K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The following comrades took part in the work of the meeting: O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, V. N. Konovalov, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev and Z. M. Yusifzade.

12255

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIA'S DYBENKO VIEWS REPUBLIC'S PARTY CADRE PROBLEMS

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 6, Jun 84 (signed to press 25 Jun 84) pp 8-16

[Article by N. Dybenko, secretary of the Lithuanian CP CC: "The Further Improvement of Style and Methods of Work Is the Chief Task of Party Committees"]

[Text] The steady economic and spiritual progress of Soviet society is convincing evidence of the effectiveness of the leadership of the Communist Party, the truth and vitality of its revolutionary theory and the efficacy of the Leninist style of party work. As is noted in the CC CPSU's resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party's Second Congress," this style is creative and ensures a scientific approach to all social processes, permanent support of the masses, high efficiency, concreteness, exactness and irreconcilability to any manifestation of formalism, bureaucracy and ostentation.

Persistently pursuing a course of improvement in the style and work methods of party, soviet and economic organs and social organizations, the CPSU CC sees in this a pledge of rapid implementation of the party's economic and social policy and of the communist education of the masses.

Particular stress on the improvement of style of work was made in the resolutions collectively worked out at the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU CC. These questions were broadly reflected in the course of the campaign held to hear reports and elect new officials in party organizations and were deepened and developed in the CPSU CC resolution "On the work of the CP CC of Moldavia for improving the style and methods of activity in party organizations in light of the November (1982) resolution of the CPSU CC plenum."

The April (1984) CPSU CC plenum gave a new impulse to mastery of the Leninist style by party committees, our cadres and all communists. "A precise, considered system is especially important in work with cadres," said Comrade K.U. Chernenko. "Neither frequent interchangeability nor any sort of ossified cadre composition may be tolerated here."

The practical realization of this line, the unity of the party's words and deeds, have created new creative conditions in the country, a disposition to concrete results; they have stirred up the activity of party organizations, state organs and labor collectives.

Last year, the highest growth rates in the last five years were achieved in industrial production. The Lithuanian SSR, for example, rapidly fulfilled the plans for economic and social development for 1981-1983. The volume of national revenue increased by 19 percent instead of the planned 10 percent for three years of the current five-year plan. 406 million rubles over the plan was realized in industrial production. Such a key goal as the steady growth of labor productivity is being consistently resolved. The tasks set according to this index are being accomplished by almost all the ministries and departments, the industrial associations and the enterprises of the republic.

The republic's industry has achieved good results also in the quality of production output: last year the proportion of manufactured articles of the highest quality category in the overall volume of production subject to attestation reached 20 percent. The goal of increasing the production of consumer goods is being persistently resolved and the economic policy of physical, labor, financial and fuel and energy resources is being strengthened.

In the area of construction and transport, the situation is changing for the better. The construction of such important objects of the energy program as the Ignalinskaya atomic electric power station, the Kayshyadorskaya hydro-accumulator power station, the Vilnius thermal electric power station-3 and the Mazeiskii oil refining plant is proceeding under the constant control of party organs.

An object of particular attention by the party organization of the republic is the realization of the foodstuffs program, on the basis of which an intensification of agriculture is constituted. The chief forces are concentrated on the development of the most important sectors: animal husbandry and the strengthening of its fodder base. Last year, the harvest and gross yields of agricultural crops, including fodder crops, increased in the republic. The republic quickly coped with the 1983 plans for sales to the state of all types of products of plant growing and animal husbandry.

The basic results, important directions and vital and long-term goals of the republican party organization in the sphere of economy were revealed and discussed at the January and March plenums of the Lithuanian CP CC. In the reports of the first secretary of the Lithuanian CP CC, Comrade P.P. Giskevicius, in the speeches by participants in the plenums and in the resolutions passed, stress was placed on the imperative necessity to conduct work in such a way so that not only will fulfillment of the 1984 goals be ensured, but also that all possibilities will be utilized in order to overfulfill them. Results of work in the first quarter of the present year attest to the fact that the republic's economy is developing rapidly. The growth rate in volume of commodity output was 6.7 percent, 3.7 percent over the planned growth rate, and the figures in labor productivity were, respectively, 5.5 and 2.6 percent. Due to this factor, an 84 percent growth in the volume of production output was obtained. The production plan for the most important types of manufactured articles was fulfilled.

The agricultural workers overfulfilled the plan for sales to the state of meat by 36.4 thousand tons and of milk by 38.9 thousand tons. The carrying out of spring field work was organized. All the basic construction ministries and departments fulfilled their plans according to the volume of contract work and ensured the planned introduction of basic production funds and those for dwellings. The plans for commodity circulation and social services for the population were fulfilled. The dimensional, multi-planned and constructive activity of the republic's party organization and local party committees stands behind all these positive results.

At the same time, it is impossible not to see today that there are serious shortcomings and derelictions in a number of areas of the economy. These were discussed at the plenums of the Lithuanian CP CC and the meetings of the CC bureau; for that reason I will only mention the chief ones. A number of enterprises and organizations in the republic do not ensure fulfillment of the plan according to basic technological and economic indices, including those obligated by the contract. A significant number of enterprises underfulfilled the plans for cost reduction of production output.

In a number of areas and factories, labor and production discipline continues to remain at a low level, the number of legal infringements is increasing, etc. This requires that the party organs and the workers of the gorkom, raykom and CP CC, and especially the sector departments should strengthen controlling functions and implement a deeper analysis of the state of affairs in every sector of the republic's economy. It is imperative that in an examination of the party committees, thoroughly substantiated and considered proposals should be introduced regarding economic questions. The role and responsibility of the ministries and departments should be increased with respect to the fulfillment of plan indices, bureaucratic methods of management should be resolutely opposed and the implementation of measures to increase organization and discipline in all sectors of the economy should be regarded as of paramount importance.

Our party decides on innovative goals, according to significance and content, in the area of improvement of ideological-theoretical and political work with the masses. Time is confirming the correctness and topicality of the line designated by the June CPSU CC plenum. The many thousands of ideological activists, the mass information media and the scientific institutions of the republic are promoting the growth of initiatives on the party of the masses and the activation of our whole social life by means of their activity.

The Lithuanian CP CC recently passed a number of resolutions prepared by the ideological divisions. They provide for the implementation of a complex of measures directed at the further strengthening of unity of ideological, organizational and operational activity in every area and in every field, at the increase of the scientific level of education and propaganda, at the strengthening of their connections with life and at the activation of our counter-propaganda. We have a great deal to do in order to raise ideological work to the level of the great goals for improving the development of socialism. It is very important to attain to the point that ideological work should become the concern of all cadres, beginning with the first secretaries of party committees, the operational managers and the ministers. The able resolution of the multi-plan goals of communist construction is directly dependent on the style and work methods of the party apparatus.

"The party committees are obliged, in their work, to proceed from the fact that they represent political organs and that they use political means," stressed the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his meeting with the workers of the apparatus of the party central committee. "They do not organize the fulfillment of tasks of the political-operational and soviet organs, but through them."

In fulfilling these requirements, practicable results were successfully achieved by many party committees in the republic. As should be the case, the tone in this work is set by the party apparatus, which is the transmitter of the will of each committee in implementing party policy. Work in the party apparatus is complex and many-sided. It is always necessary to remember that the affairs and personal behavior of every apparatus worker serve as an example for operational, soviet and all other managers. It follows from this that the party apparatus itself must be free of elements of formalism and bureaucracy; it must be an example of concreteness and efficiency, discipline and vigor, precision and assiduity.

For this reason, the party selects the best and most devoted members from its ranks for the apparatus of party committees of all levels, from the CC to the raykoms and partkoms. It must also be said that, on the whole, the people who work in the apparatus of the republic's party committees respond to these requirements.

Guided by V.I. Lenin's instructions to the effect that if we will study our apparatus and continually work on it, it will be an immense achievement and will ensure our success, the central committee of the Lithuanian CP and the local party committees constantly devote attention to this area of work.

These questions are thoroughly analyzed at meetings of the bureau and secretariat of the Lithuanian CP CC and the party gorkoms and raykoms; they are systematically studied and discussed in the departments. There has recently been significant improvement in informing party committees about both questions of party life and international problems. The organization of studies has been raised to a higher level and the system of probationary work for party workers is active. Finally, the secretaries of party committees and the heads of departments, in their work procedure, associate with the apparatus workers, analyze the positive sides of their activity and help eliminate mistakes.

It is precisely in this key that the apparatus workers in the vast majority of party committees act, especially in such city committees as those of Vilnius, Kaunas, Siauliai and Panevezis and such rayon party committees as those of Panevezis, Skuodas, Salcininkai, Varena and Prenai.

At the same time, the positions and conclusions contained in the speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, at his meeting with the apparatus workers of the CPSU CC, requires that we not permit the least stagnation in the improvement of the work of the party apparatus, that we constantly analyze its activity, that we utilize to the maximum extent the rich experience that has accumulated and that we resolutely renounce obsolete forms and methods of work.

Establishment of the Leninist style of work as a whole, including strengthening ties with the masses, ensuring unity of word and deed, and increasing efficiency, exactness and the formation of an uncompromising attitude toward every manifestation of formalism, bureaucracy and ostentation, depends above all on the cadres of management. People have always determined and continue to determine the success of matters. This is the root of our achievements and the occasional failures that befall us. Life advances and the need for management workers grow immeasurably.

Proceeding from the party requirement that to be occupied with an operation means above all to be occupied with the people who conduct the operation, the Lithuanian CP CC and the party gorkoms and raykoms consistently pursue a line for the further strengthening of party, soviet, trade union, komsomol and operational organs, as well as of all areas of the republic's economy, with trained, competent and politically mature workers. The party apparatus is systematically renewed. Thus, during the last three years, in the Lithuanian CP CC apparatus alone, 28 people have been promoted to work as party gorkom and raykom secretaries, including 9 first secretaries.

At the present time, all the party gorkom and raykom secretaries, the gorispovkom and rayispolkom chairmen and their deputies have a higher education. 97 percent of department heads and 89 percent of party committee instructors have the same training. It is important that two thirds of the secretaries and a significant number of the party apparatus workers have a higher party-political education. In recent years, women have begun to move up decisively into managerial work.

There are still not a few shortcomings and problems in work with cadres; their resolution must always be at the center of attention of the party organs.

The facts are not isolated ones when workers are recommended to responsible work in the party committees' apparatus without a thorough study of their work qualities and opinions, without the judgments of their co-workers and with superficial references. It sometimes happens that some of them do not justify the responsibility they are given and, consequently, it is necessary to get rid of them. This occurred in the city of Klaipeda where, during the last six months, three responsible party workers, who had been working in their posts for only two months to one year, were dismissed from the posts they occupied for having compromised themselves.

We are still resolving slowly the question of strengthening the composition of party gorkoms and raykoms with specialists who have engineering and technical and agricultural training. In six party raykoms, there are no workers with such training among the secretaries. So far, a third of the secretaries dismissed from the primary party organizations and the deputy chairmen of kolkhozes for political work with the masses do not have a higher education. This concerns particularly the rayons of Sirvintai, Utena, Svencionis and Zarasai.

The training of cadres in higher party and political education does not respond to the requirements of the present day. There is an insufficiently high number of such workers even in the apparatus of the party committees. Some raykoms still poorly utilize the possibilities of the higher party schools in order to resolve this problem.

In implementing the cadre policy, the age composition of cadres must always be in the field of vision of the party committees, as the average age of apparatus workers in party gorkoms and raykoms has increased somewhat during the last three years. The same process is occurring among gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, and among managers of ministry and department administrations and sections. This means that it is imperative to show greater concern for the promotion of well-recommended, politically mature young workers to management work in the party, soviet and operational apparatus, maintaining, however, the correct combination of young and experienced cadres.

The promotion of women to management work is still not accomplished properly everywhere. It is time that this problem should be resolved seriously.

A primary duty of the party committees is also the general ensuring of promotions to party, especially soviet, trade union and operational work for representatives of the various nationalities who live and work in a particular city, rayon or labor collective. In resolving matters connected with cadres, it is necessary to take into stricter consideration the national structure of the population. This does not at all mean, however, that this question may be approached on a purely mechanical or arithmetical basis. An unshakeable principle has always been and remains the objective evaluation of the political, businesslike, and moral and political qualities of the worker.

The evaluation of these qualities and the matter of cadre education play a large role in the primary party organizations. As is well known, this role is clearly defined in the resolutions of the CPSU CC. In them, it is stated that it is imperative to analyze the activity of management workers in a regular, detailed and overall manner at party committee conferences and party meetings, and to give it a principled and objective evaluation. Unfortunately, this requirement is not fulfilled everywhere.

The Lithuanian CP CC has drawn serious conclusions from the disturbing fact that many managers answerable to the party were not considered in the primary organizations. The Central Committee has directed the party organizations to a more effective utilization of the tested method of criticism and self-criticism for the education of cadres, i.e. the accounts by managers of their fulfillment of the Rules of the CPSU and their official duties, at bureau and party meetings.

In the resolution of cadre matters, it is especially imperative to increase the responsibility of party committees for the condition of work with the reserve. It often happens that there is a reserve on paper, but when it is necessary to resolve a concrete cadre matter, the difficulties begin. For example, during the last two years, from 60 to 80 percent and more of workers appointed to management posts in the ministries and republican departments were not promoted from the reserve. The state of affairs is no better with regard to the realization of a reserve in a number of party gorkoms and raykoms.

An important role in the improvement of the style of work is assigned to its central figure--the instructor. Much depends on his work, initiative and skill in teaching people.

It is necessary to mention that although a great deal of work is conducted with instructors, comprising, in particular, daily personal association with department managers and secretaries of party committees, increased training of instructors in courses at the Vilnius school of higher party education and their participation in the work of plenums, conferences and meetings, as well as in the preparation of questions for discussion by collective organs, it must be recognized that in actuality, the party committees do not occupy themselves deeply and thoroughly with the instructional staff.

The greatest rate of change of occupation occurs in this category of workers; they are also younger in age than other apparatus workers. On the one hand, this is as it should be, because they constitute the basic reserve for promotion. But on the other hand, new people come into the apparatus. As a rule, they know production well. In matters of political and organizational party work, however, their understanding is often poor. In their activity, such questions as the placing of communists, control of administrative activity, maintenance of statutory requirements and organization of the execution of decision often remain in the background.

It is imperative to correct this deficiency in our work as soon as possible and disseminate the work experience of both the best instructors and several party committees in working with them. The instructor must become a more noticeable figure in the resolution of tasks standing before the party committee apparatus.

An urgent requirement of the times is to make a resolute turning from the still encountered "general" management to concrete management. For this, the party committees and their apparatus must implement a deeper and more complex analysis of tendencies in operational and cultural construction. It is very important that our workers perceive these tendencies in a timely and keen manner and generalize them skillfully. Of the many, sometimes contradictory, phenomena of life, it is necessary to select those which respond to the spirit of the times and reveal the casual connections of these phenomena, to indicate not only the negative sides of activity, but also to find a positive, creative beginning in the style and methods of work of the party organizations. It is only on the basis of such an analysis that the questions discussed will take on a character of general significance and yield concrete results. The following examples illustrate such an approach to the matter: the discussion at the Lithuanian CP CC plenum of the question, "On the work of the Lithuanian CP raykom of Panevezis regarding the further social development of the village in light of the 26th CPSU congress and the May and November (1982) CPSU CC plenums; discussions at the Lithuanian CP CC bureau of the questions "On the work of the Lithuanian CP gorkom of Siauliai for improvement of the style and methods of activity of the party organizations in light of the resolution of the November (1982) CPSU CC plenum," and "On the work of the Lithuan CP raykom of Pasvalis regarding the management of the soviet of the rayon agricultural industrial association," etc.

An important way of reducing the number of resolutions passed is the improvement of their quality. Recently, the resolution projects of many party committees have become deeper in content and more concrete in form. Unfortunately, however,

such projects are often encountered where goals are formulated simply with the words "improve," "strengthen," "deepen," etc. The benefits of such a resolution are, naturally, few. It is simple to compose such a paper but difficult to realize what is written in it. It is entirely bad that such a style sometimes carries over even to resolutions of the primary party organizations.

It is imperative to combat the "paper" style of work by acts and not by words. The February (1984) CPSU CC plenum, among the most important directions of activity in this area, advanced the requirement to ensure correct differentiation of the functions of party committees and the goals of state and economic organs. In this respect, everything is not yet arranged in our case. Thus, in 1982-1983 alone, in the Lithuanian CP CC, almost 1300 documents of an operational-economic nature were sent by the ministries and departments. This leads to duplication of work, diversion of the workers' forces and time for the resolution of purely production tasks, and a reduction of responsibility on the part of the operation managers.

An analysis of the resolutions of the party gorkoms and raykoms indicates that many of them are passed jointly with the ispolkoms on questions relating particularly to production. Deviations from the requirements of the party and political approach to examination and resolution of operational questions are sometimes permitted in them; ideological ensuring of economic work is lacking, and all the intellectual, material and organizational facts for the complex resolution of problems are not fully taken into consideration. The instructions contained in particular resolutions by the party organizations have an unconcrete and vague character.

In this connection, it is imperative, in the future, to limit the passage of joint resolutions only to questions of the realization of joint resolutions of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers and to the conducting of the most important political campaigns of the masses, where a union of the forces of soviet, trade union, komsomol and economic organs is required.

The party committees have recently begun to devote more attention to the organization and control of execution, which constitutes a very important component of improvement of the style of work. This is an indispensable condition for the achievement of projected aims and is, one may say, the consummation of the style of party work.

It has become a rule that the secretaries who head departments and the workers in the party committees' apparatus have daily control of important decisions; they return periodically to these and take timely measures to ensure fulfillment of goals that are set.

In the past year, the Lithuanian CP CC bureau and secretariat alone discussed 24 questions regarding the course of fulfillment of resolutions passed or the lifting of controls from them. In this connection, the reports of 8 secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms and of 48 managers of ministries, departments and other republican organs were heard at meetings. The workers of the party committees use many tested forms of control and this yields positive results.

There are also facts involving the incomplete fulfillment of resolutions, their late fulfillment and also their non-fulfillment. Thus, at the plenum of the Soviet raykom of the Lithuanian CP of Vilnius, in a discussion of the question of improvement of the style and methods of work, a glaring example was brought out which related to the word being at variance with the act due to lack of control. At the beginning of 1983, the ATP-3 collective was caught up with the Muscovites' initiative, "Honor and glory in work," and obligations approved by the party organization were accepted. It was planned in these to conduct a decisive struggle with various violations of discipline and, due to this factor, to raise labor productivity by 0.1 percent and to transport an additional amount of national economic freight. After a year, the results were summed up: the number of absences from work rose from 26 to 53, the loss of working time increased from 83 to 171 man-days as a result of absenteeism, labor productivity fell by 3 percent compared to the previous year, and the coefficient of automobile mileage utilization worsened by 1.8 percent! The riddle remains as to how the obligations were worked out and how their fulfillment was organized and controlled, since those responsible for the failure of the good initiative were not found.

Cases are encountered where, due to poor organization of work locally, resolutions of the Lithuanian CP CC bureau are not totally fulfilled. Two years ago, for example, a resolution was passed "On shortcomings in the activity of the collectives of the Mazeikski oil refining plant and heating and electrical plant for ensuring reliable working of equipment." Certainly, the passage of this resolution had a positive effect on the work on these collectives. But the state of affairs did not essentially improve; moreover, after placing secondary capacities into operation, the situation as far as accidents and fires are concerned became even more acute. As a result of negligence and bad management on the part of the managerial and engineering and technical workers, as well as lack of control on the part of the party committee, various capacities continually go out of commission, to the great detriment of the republic's economy.

In the city of Klaipeda, the party gorkom did not conduct the necessary work to mobilize the city party organization in the struggle against massive negative manifestations, in fulfillment of the Lithuanian CP CC bureau's resolution "On the work of the Klaipeda party gorkom to strengthen the struggle against misappropriation of socialist property, bribery and speculation."

All of this occurs because, in a number of cases, control still maintains a formal character that exists only on paper. Checks occur sporadically and are reduced simply to registering omissions and shortcomings. In addition, their causes are not always thoroughly revealed and a principal evaluation of the facts of lack of discipline and organization is not given. Often, in the course of checking, the main attention is concentrated not on real results, but on ascertaining what measures have been carried out. The primary party organizations and the labor collectives do not always render practical assistance in resolving the tasks that stand before them. Organizational work is often substituted for by a collection of written information. In 1983, for example, almost 10,000 items on information were received by the republic's party committees only about the fulfillment of earlier passed resolutions from those executing them. Many of them simply collected on the workers' desks.

Experience convincingly attests to the fact that after the development of a political line and the passage of a resolution, control exerts an active influence on the organization of its fulfillment, the organization of its influence and on the fulfillment itself; it gives the most trustworthy evaluation of the results achieved and of the work of cadres; it ensures reliable information for further activity. Our daily task, therefore, is to improve this area of party work.

Letters from workers constitute still another valuable and trustworthy source of information. V.I. Lenin saw in them a means for the expression of social opinion and the development of criticism and self-criticism. Letters help to evaluate more objectively the activity of party, soviet and operational organs, as well as social organizations, and their managers.

Managing by means of instructions of the CPSU CC, the republic's party organization continually strives to improve work with letters and oral appeals from workers. These questions have been thoroughly examined from all sides at plenums of the Lithuanian CP CC, at the plenum of the Republican Soviet of trade unions, at the plenums of the city and rayon party committees, at the sessions of the Soviets of people's deputies, and at meetings of the collegial organs of ministries, ministries and departments.

The system of analysis of letters received now involves all the links of party, soviet, trade union and economic organs. Information regularly reaches the Lithuanian CP CC not only from the party committees, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, the Council of trade unions, the national control committee, the Lithuanian LKSM CC, and the office of the republic's public prosecutor, but also from their branch or subdivision organizations. This system of informational and analytic work with letters occurs in all the cities and rayons of the republic. We now have a fuller conception of the character of letters and oral appeals and we define more precisely the questions that trouble the population, which gives us the possibility to take social opinion into better consideration in practical work.

But there is little of this today. The workers express their attitude to various questions not solely in letters and during reception times. Many questions and proposals are raised on individual political days, at various meetings, village gatherings, on open letter days, telephone forums and through other mass measures.

However their generalization and analysis, as a rule, is made by different departments of party committees and hence they are conducted in different ways. For that reason the question of activizing work established for this aim in party committee groups for the study of social opinion is an acute one, as is the essential improvement of informational and analytic work with letters. Until now, in a number of party committees, ispolkoms, ministries and departments, analytical work involves only an annual generalization of statistics. There is no thorough analysis of reasons for the appearance of complaints, nor evaluation of the activity of individual managers, the members of whose collective are obliged to turn to the higher organs.

There are many tested and effective forms of work today in the arsenal of party, soviet and economic organs for working with letters. These include days of reception by managers of citizens, "enterprise days," village gatherings, and open letter days. It is imperative that these forms take root everywhere, be enriched and develop.

The Leninist style of work does not spring up all at once. It is formed in the course of the party's struggle to put the ideas of scientific communism into practice and it continually develops. V.I. Lenin taught that "...We should not be satisfied with that skill which developed previous experience in us, but we must go further, we must achieve more, we must move from easier tasks to more difficult ones" ("Complete Works," Vol. 37, p. 196). The mastery of the Leninist style of work is the chief way of augmenting the role of party committees in implementing party policy.

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN CP CC BURO ON JOINT COTTON INSPECTION

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "Unity of Action Is the Basis of Success"]

[Text] The traditional exchanges of the experience and skill of the farmers of the fraternal cotton-sowing republics of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan have become a life-giving force, inspiring and mobilizing the toilers of the agriculture of Turkmenistan. Toilers of the fraternal republics have exchanged advanced cotton cultivation methods and familiarized themselves with the crop's condition and the course of fulfillment of the Turkmen farmers' obligations during the days of the cotton growers' keen struggle for a large cotton harvest, fulfillment of the socialist obligations for the 4th year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and the solution of the tasks set by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee for the further development of cotton growing and an increase in the quality of cotton. They familiarized themselves with the introduction into production of the brigade contract and other advanced forms of organization and labor payment for the rural toilers.

For Turkmen workers the present year is marked by very important events in the life of the republic and its Communist Party. Having assumed labor duties in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Communist Party of Turkmenistan (CPTu), and the 100th anniversary of Turkmenistan's voluntary entry into Russia, the republic's workers have selflessly joined in the work to fulfill the current year's targets and socialist obligations, to put into practice the decisions of the May (1982) and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and to fully provide the population with food products.

The friends in competition who visited the farms noted the highly organized work of all the subdivisions of the republic's agro-industrial complex. The representatives of the fraternal republics determined with satisfaction that the republic's fieldcrop growers and stockbreeders, animated by the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Community Party of Turkmenistan and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR to all agricultural workers, are working with animation and enthusiasm.

The results of the joint inspection have been discussed at regional conferences of agricultural workers, expanded meetings of the buros of party raykoms and obkoms and finally at an expanded meeting of the Buro of the CPTu Central Committee. Party obkom secretaries, oblistpolion chairmen, and leaders of the ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, responsible officials of the Central Committee apparatus and of the republic Council of Ministers, and representatives of the press, television, and radio were invited to the meeting.

The following people participated in the buro's work: S.G. Arutyunyan, head of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; guest leaders of the joint inspection brigades from Uzbekistan; G.M. Orlov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet; from Azerbaijan, M.I. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources; from Tajikistan, N.Z. Zaripova, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet; and A.I. Imamaliyev, general director of the Soyuzkholopok Scientific Production Association.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the CPTu Central Committee, opened the meeting of the Buro of the CPTu Central Committee, which took place on 10 August. He stated that, according to established tradition, on the threshold of the harvest season, the cotton growers of fraternal republics of our socialist Motherland check the course of the fulfillment of agreements for socialist competition between agricultural workers.

Our friends in socialist competition have thoroughly and profoundly familiarized themselves with the work of the republic's party organization and soviet and economic agencies for fulfillment of decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, concerning the further intensification of agricultural production, development of the material-technical base of the agro-industrial complex and the increase of its effectiveness, implementation of the Food Program, and fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of the Jubilee Year.

The friends in competition have shared their abundant experience with the Turkmen agricultural workers, given considerable valued advice, and pointed out existing shortcomings and reserves.

The leaders of all joint inspection brigades from the fraternal cotton-sowing republics have imparted information about the results of the joint inspection in detail.

A. Akgayev, first secretary of the Mary Obkom, B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauz Obkom, R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhou Obkom, V.V. Mikhaylov, second secretary of the Ashkhabad Obkom and G. Gurbanov, TSSR Minister of Agriculture told how the friendship councils are being put into practice.

First Secretary of the CPTu Central Committee, M.G. Gapurov, spoke at the meeting.

He emphasized that the discussion of the joint inspection's results and of the course of the fulfillment of the socialist obligations for the current year is proceeding under conditions of great labor enthusiasm and self-sacrificing work at putting plans for economic development into practice and the practical implementation of the country's Food Program. For the first 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic's national income has increased 9.6 percent and the volume of industrial production has grown by 7 percent. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, the average annual production of agricultural output has grown by 8.8 percent compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan's average annual level. The number of all types of livestock and poultry has been increased and their productivity raised. Plans for procurements of winter wheat, silk cocoons, and Karakul, and semiannual plans for the seal of meat, milk, eggs, and wool to the state have been fulfilled.

The traditional socialist competition among the fraternal cotton-sowing republics, an inexhaustible source of friendship and unselfish help, play a great role in the achieving of labor successes. While remaining loyal to the best traditions of friends, the members of the joint inspection brigades have very rightly noted the shortcomings occurring in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. For the republic as a whole the cotton plants are lagging 10-15 days behind last year's development because of the unfavorable conditions during the spring and the beginning of summer. Therefore the task presented in the Appeal of the CPTu Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR to carry out in August on all young cotton crops 2.5 comprehensive cultivations, the same number of irrigations, and 1.5 top-dressings basically with organic fertilizers should be at the center of attention of party and soviet agencies and farm managers and specialists. The necessary quantity of nutrients must be accumulated.

At the same time we should ensure the timely repair of equipment, preparation of drying and cleaning shops and dryers at kolkhozes and sovkhoses and at receiving centers and cotton mills. Special attention should be given to preparing equipment and fields for the mechanized harvesting of the crop and to extensively using surface equipment when carrying out defoliation.

In the current year questions of defoliation will be matters of principle. Because of the fact that the cotton plant is lagging behind in development, this work will begin somewhat later than in previous years. Consequently, the rate will be very high. We must speed up repair and preparation of harvesting equipment. For the present this work is being carried out slowly. To date only 70 percent of the cotton picking machines have been prepared and on the farms of Tashauz Oblast considerably less. The repair of cotton boll harvesting machines, field cotton gins, and cotton pickers is going even worse. Additional training of machine operators, the manning of units by two shifts of drivers, and establishment of harvest-transport complexes have not been started.

Special attention should be given to the quality of the raw cotton and to putting reserves for improving cotton seedgrowing into operation.

Next Gapurov noted that the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the present year plans for production of winter wheat were fulfilled by 104.4 percent. The yield amounted to more than 20 quintals more per hectare than last year. Now farms are harvesting corn for grain and silage, but the rates of the work are slower than last year's.

A delay in the preparation for winter grain sowing is being allowed and the cleaning and bringing of seed up to standard is proceeding unsatisfactorily. A good harvest is now ripening in the rice fields, but we must not slacken our attention to them and must opportunely organize the repair and preparation of combines.

It was noted in the Buro of the CPTu Central Committee that the republic's livestock breeders have achieved poor results for the last few years. In the last 6 months the milk productivity of cows has increased by 27 kilograms. At the same time a decrease in milk yields has been allowed on farms in Tashauz Oblast. Preparation for fall sheep shearing and wintering of livestock is now under way. And here it is necessary to systematically, accurately, and uninterruptedly organize feed shipments to distant pastures.

The CPSU Central Committee has set the task this year of exceeding the plan for the procurement of coarse and succulent feed by no less than 30 percent. However, to date the target for the preparation of alfalfa hay has been 50 percent fulfilled. The rates for the procurement of all types of feed, especially on the farms in Mary, Tashauz, and Ashkhabad oblasts are low. Post-harvest planting and replanting of corn is proceeding unsatisfactorily.

The joint inspection brigades of the fraternal republics have a great deal of invaluable help to the Turkmen toilers in the fulfillment of obligations assumed. The task is to use the friends' abundant experience with maximum efficiency, adopt advanced production methods from them, and direct the efforts of rural toilers and party, soviet, and agricultural agencies to the elimination of existing shortcomings.

In the name of the CPTu Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR, Comrade Gapurov thanked all the members of the joint inspection brigades for their invaluable fraternal help, valuable advice, and recommendations.

M.G. Gapurov congratulated all workers of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and agricultural agencies and all laborers of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan on the approaching jubilee anniversaries of the republics and wished them good health, happiness and new labor successes.

The Buro of the CPTu Central Committee approved the appropriate decree on the problem under consideration.

12585
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REGIONAL

LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPRIMANDS KEY MINISTRIES

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Latvian CP Central Committee"; LatINFORM]

[Text] At its session, the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro considered and approved top priority organizational, political and propaganda measures for fulfilling of the CPSU Central Committee decree "About further improving the party leadership of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist indoctrination of youth".

The question was considered about the preparations for the 40th anniversary of Soviet Latvia's and Riga's liberation from the German fascist invaders. In the adopted decree, a set of measures was determined which envision implementing socio-political, military-patriotic, mass cultural and sports measures dedicated to this significant date; these include propaganda of the heroic achievements of the Communist Party, Soviet people and its Armed Forces in the course of the Great Patriotic War, and the tireless struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet date for peace and social progress. It is envisioned that the veterans of the Great Patriotic War will take an active part in the preparations for and celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Soviet Latvia's and Riga's liberation from the German fascist invaders.

The Latvian CP Central Committee Buro approved the initiative of Riga's leading collectives for the development of socialist competition to fulfill the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and for honorably welcoming the 40th victory anniversary and the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress. The party and Soviet agencies, LPCPS [Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions], the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee, ministries, departments, primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the republic's enterprises face the task of carrying out broad organizational and mass political work for the general dissemination and support of the initiative of the leading labor collectives of the city of Riga.

At the Central Committee Buro session, they considered the problem of the serious shortcomings in equipment utilization in some branches of the republic national economy. It was noted that the leaders of some ministries, departments and enterprises of the All-Union subordination did not draw the proper

conclusions from the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums concerning a sharp increase in the effectiveness of the production potential, and permit serious violations of the state discipline in the purchasing, storage and utilization of equipment; this especially concerns imported equipment. Primarily, this applies to the ministries of the Wood Processing Industry, Light Industry, Food Industry and Agriculture, the State for the Supply of Petroleum and Fuel, the Riga Avtoelektropribor Plant, the Valmiyer Fiberglass Plant, the Daugavpils Chair Drive Plant, and some others.

As a result, a substantial amount of equipment is purchased without any particular need and long before construction starts. In many cases, they do not provide the design estimate documentation in a timely fashion, and the beginning of a facility's construction is postponed for an unreasonably long time. The equipment brought to construction sites is not utilized for long periods of time; it becomes obsolete and worn out, and is sometimes plundered. The installing of new equipment is not always accompanied by the elimination of wornout and obsolete equipment. This is why the process of the aging of the machine-tool park continues, and the yield on capital decreases. The patriotic initiative of the collectives of a number of leading enterprises in the city of Riga, which have developed the movement for increasing the shift coefficient of the equipment utilization, receives insufficient support and dissemination in the republic.

In many ways, the shortcomings noted are a consequence of the fact that ministries, departments, Gosplan and Gossnab of the republic do not properly analyze the utilization of existing equipment, and do not always coordinate the time periods for its delivery with the plans for capital construction. The Ministry of Construction and other contracting organizations sometimes do not use the funds allotted for these purposes in a timely fashion. The party gorkoms and raykoms do not sufficiently focus the attention of primary party organizations on improving equipment utilization, they carry out monitoring poorly and increase the responsibility of leaders for the status of this work.

In the decree adopted, the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro indicated strongly to the minister, Comrade V. Ya. Birkenfel'd, the state committee chairman, Comrade Ye. P. D'yachkov; the first deputy ministers, comrades N. D. Vichnevskaya, V. D. Boyko and K. Ya. Sproga, the serious violations of state discipline in equipment utilization, especially imported equipment, at the enterprises of the sectors.

The Central Committee Buro demanded that the collegiums and the leaders of the ministries and departments personally and immediately take technical-organizational and socioeconomic measures for the more rational utilization of production capacities, and for increasing the shift coefficient of the equipment operation, and increase the responsibility of the workers, due to whose fault equipment stands idle for extensive periods of time, and is rendered unusable.

The decree defined specific measures for ensuring a decisive increase in the effectiveness of equipment utilization and for accelerating the time periods for its being out into operation in the national economy of the republic.

The question of the course of the fulfilling of the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro decisions regarding serious shortcomings and distortions in the development of collective gardening was considered.

The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, the republic trade union council, Peoples' Control Committee, a number of ministries and departments of the republic, party gorkoms and raykoms, and the ispolkoms of the local soviets of peoples deputies, have analyzed the state of affairs in the organization and setting up of gardening associations and have adopted a number of measures for eliminating existing shortcomings and liquidating the distortions in the development of collective gardening in the republic and truck farming. The persons who allowed abuses to occur have been called to party, administrative and disciplinary account.

The normative documents that regulate the questions of collective gardening are being reviewed; an inventorying of gardening structures is continuing everywhere.

At the same time, as a check has shown, individual republic ministries and departments, city and rayon ispolkoms, as well as the administrations of enterprises and organizations and their trade-union committees, have not set up the proper work for putting the work of the gardening associations into good order. In the cities of Riga, Ventspils, Daugavpils and Yelgava, as well as in the Rizhskiy, Yakabpilsskiy and Kraslavskiy rayons, cases of land utilization without its allotment in the established procedure, have not been eliminated. Individual city and rayon ispolkoms allow serious violations to happen when establishing the procedure for admission of members to the gardening associations as well as of the principle of the fair distribution of garden lots.

The indicated violations are a consequence of lack of control and a lack of strictness regarding observance of the appropriate legal status. Also, the negative example set by some of the leadership workers, who allow the violations to happen when erecting structures on their lots, promotes this. There is not proper monitoring over the course of creating, designing and setting up of the gardening associations on the part of the services of Gostroy and the Ministry of Municipal Services. In this work, the city and rayon ispolkoms and the law and order agencies must demonstrate a high degree of responsibility and strictness.

The Latvian CP Central Committee has obliged party, Soviet and trade-union organizations to continue their work until they achieve the complete elimination of the shortcomings and distortions that were allowed to happen in the gardening associations; this must be done within the time limits set by the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro.

A number of other questions were also examined at the session.

12404

CSO: 1800/475

REGIONAL

OFFICIALS MEET OFFICER CANDIDATES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Jul 84 p 1

[Article: "To Be Worthy of the Honorable Title of Soviet Officer"]

[Text] The mission of the man with a weapon, the armed defender of the Socialist Fatherland, who vigilantly guards the constructive labor of the Soviet people, is high and honorable. Lately, more and more young men in Azerbaijan are deciding to permanently connect their destiny to the heroic profession of Soviet officer and are becoming students in the military schools. This year, another large group of young people have won this prerogative, having entered military institutions of higher education on a non-competitive basis for the first time.

Warm parting words and the instructions of the communists and all the workers of the republic to thoroughly study military affairs, were sounded for the young students at their meeting with the members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Buro, which took place on 19 July in the club imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy.

The meeting was opened by the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Chairman, G.N. Seidov.

The Military Commissar of the Azerbaijan SSR, Major General A.A. Kasimov, informed the listeners regarding the course of selecting and directing young people for entry into the military schools of the country.

Heart-felt gratitude toward the party and the government for their trust in admitting them to the military institutions of higher education, was expressed by the first year students--Asif Asadov, of the Moscow Order of Red Banner High Combined-Arms Command School imeni the RSFSR Supreme Soviet; Shamkhal Vagirov, of the Novocherkassk Order of the Red Banner Higher Military Command Communications School imeni Hero of the Soviet Union, V.D. Sokolovskiy; Faik Mamedov, of the Syzran Higher Aviation School for Pilots; and Damir Rustamov, of the Higher Navy Submarine School imeni Leninskiy Komsomol. They assured the listeners that they would indefatigably master military knowledge, so as to become worthy representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces' officer corps, and to attentively and vigilantly carry out the fighting watch, guarding the sacred borders of the country of October.

The Chief of the Baku Higher Combined-Arms Command School in the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, Lieutenant General V.E. Barshatly, and parents of the young students--A.A. Mamedova, head of the Main Cocoon Drying Plant of Fizulinskiy Rayon and Hero of the Socialist Labor: A. Yu. Balayev, driver of the Baku Fish Smoking Plant; R. A. Kuliyeu, director of the Specialized Boarding School in Dzh. Nakhichevanskiy; F.A. Isayev, Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee secretary; and Namik Abbasov, who had graduated with distinction from the BVOKU [Baku Higher Combined-Arms Command School], spoke at the meeting. They spoke about the constant care that the Communist Party demonstrates regarding the strengthening of our country's defense capabilities and replenishing the officer cadres of the Soviet Army and the Navy. The speakers emphasized that, having selected the honorable profession of defender of his Motherland, the young envoys from Azerbaijan are called on to always, and in all respects, be faithful to the remarkable fighting traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces, to cherish in their hearts the eternal flame of the people's glory and valor, and to be in the front lines in the struggle to build the communist society.

The Second Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, V.N. Konovalov, spoke at the meeting. He said: "Now, we are giving the parting word to the first group of young people of our republic, who, on a non-competitive basis, have entered the military institutions of higher education, which are the molders of the officer cadres. Some 397 young men from Azerbaijan, who represent all cities and rayons of the republic have enrolled in the military schools. Many of them will study in the missile, aviation, navy and tank schools; many of them have decided to become political, communications, automobile and construction workers. In a word, each one selected a military profession according to his inclinations."

On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and The Council of Ministers of the republic, Comrade Konovalov warmly and whole-heartedly congratulated the young men for this notable event in their lives. He said: "We share the joy and give words of congratulations to the parents, teachers and mentors who have done a great deal so that your dream would come true."

Speaking about the tremendous respect that people show to the heroic profession of defender of the Motherland, Comrade Konovalov emphasized that now the title of the army and navy officer is held by the cream of the Soviet youth. "You, young students, are facing the task of persistently mastering the military sciences and perpetuating the fighting relay-race of the older generations. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized, this is why you must always be faithful to Lenin's precept of earnestly studying the military sciences."

Comrade Konovalov said: "The party organization, all the workers of Azerbaijan, and the Komsomol of the republic are convinced that the students will honorably fulfill the instructions of the Leninist Party and their Motherland, and will reliably and vigilantly guard the security of the Soviet Fatherland and the peace on earth."

Comrade O.A. Bagirov, A.S. Denisov, S. Ch. Kasumova, R.E. Mekhtiyev, F.E. Musayev, S.B. Tatliyev, Z.M. Yusuf-zade, D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev were present at the meeting.

Before the meeting, the participants laid wreaths at the Lenin's Memorial in the main square of the republic's capital. A wreath was laid at the eternal flame which burns at the 26 Baku Commissars' Memorial.

12404

CSO: 1830/646

REGIONAL

CORRUPTION DISCUSSED AT JOINT MEETING OF TURKMEN OFFICIALS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 2

[TurkmenINFORM report: "Strengthening Socialist Lawfulness"]

[Text] A joint meeting of the board of the Turkmen Ministry of Justice and the Presidium of the Turkmen Supreme Court was held, which discusses issues of the struggle against thefts of state and social property, and figure padding and other abuses in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex.

A summary of legal practice established that republic courts and organs of justice are carrying out tasks directed at fighting these negative phenomena. They have worked out and are implementing measures to realize the decisions of the May 1982 and June 1983 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. More attention has been focused on perfecting the organization of work of courts, and giving them aid.

At the same time, there are shortcomings in the fight against thefts and other violations of the law.

Insufficient attention is being focused on questions of legal work in the area of observing legislation on land use, and purposeful work is not being done to create legal services in all RAPOs [rayon agro-industrial associations] and staff them. Legal methods are underused in the fight against shortages, thefts, and damage of material goods. The meeting enacted a suitable decree. Turkmen CP Central Committee Buro member N. V. Makarkin participated in the work of the meeting.

12255

CSO: 1830/11

REGIONAL

BOOK CAUSES ANGER OVER VIEW OF WORLD WAR II

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 2 September carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article speaking out against the recent publication of the book "Day mne sily, moya Dvina!" ("Give me Strength, My Dvina") by N.I. Imshenetskiy (Frunze, "Kyrgyzstan," 1983). The appearance of the book caused a small furor amongst veterans and historians because of its treatment of the partisan movement in Belorussia during World War II. In particular, opponents of the book rallied around the "false portrayal" (as noted by the author of the article) of one I.V. Menzhinskiy, whom the author has shown as somewhat cowardly, although his fellow soldiers found him to be a gallant and patriotic soldier who was awarded numerous medals for his valor. The article also cites many other lacunae in the facts and background of several battles. According to the review, I.V. Menzhinskiy himself examined an earlier version of the book and told the author of his dissatisfactions with various characterizations therein. Menzhinskiy stated that, at that time, "...there was nothing bad about me [in the book]." The article implies that the version which was finally printed (the book was rejected several times by publishers for its "primitive style") contains the castigating statements about Menzhinskiy as revenge for the veteran's earlier criticisms.

CSO: 1830/14

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING--The fourth friendship meeting of Soviet and Romanian youth opened solemnly in Tbilisi today. Its program includes an exchange on work experience, seminars, and talks by labor collectives and student groups. Taking part in the opening of the meeting was Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 9 Oct 84]

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES CSSR DELEGATION--Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology began in the Georgian capital today. A government delegation from the fraternal country has arrived to participate in them, led by Comrade Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier of the CSSR and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The guests were received by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Oct 84]

BANGLADESH DELEGATION IN AZERBAIJAN--A Bangladesh National Awami Party [Milli Halk Partiyasi] delegation is currently visiting Baku. The guests are headed by Ali Mansur Ishaq, vice chairman of the National Awami Party National Executive Committee. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The guests have held talks with officials of the Azerbaijan Ministry of Justice and the Muslim Board of the Transcaucasus and have acquainted themselves with sites of interest in Baku. On 10 October, Svetlana Kasumova, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received the members of the visiting delegation. [Text] [GF111252 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 10 Oct 84]

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